REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,137.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance......Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Old Scale. Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,,	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,,	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One month ,,	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion ......Rs. 5 0
Second do ......,, 2 8
Third do ......,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ......,, 0 2½ As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ...... 8 As. per line.
Second do ...... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding...... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special arrangements may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATTARA, 1,237 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 2nd January 1872, at 4 P.M.

Jan. 1872		Jan. 1872	
Leave BOMBAY	2	Leave Galle	12
,, Carwar	4	,, Negapatam	15
,, Mangalore	5	,, Pondicherry	16
,, Cannanore	6	,, Madras	18
,, Tellicherry	6	,, Coconada	20
,, Calicut	7	,, Vizagapatam	21
,, Beypore	7	,, Bimlipatam	21
,, Cochin	8	,, Gopaulpore	22
,, Alleppey	9	,, False Point	23
,, Tuticorin	10	Arrive CALCUTTA	24
,, Colombo	11		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF *via* KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th December 1871, at noon.

Dec.		Jan. 1872	
Leave BOMBAY	25	Leave BUSSORAH	12
,, Kurrachee	29	,, Fao	12
,, Guadur	30	,, Bushire	13
Jan. 1872		,, Linga	16
,, Muscat	1	,, Bunder Abbas	17
,, Bunder Abbas	2	,, Muscat	19
,, Linga	5	,, Guadur	21
,, Bushire	7	,, Kurrachee	24
,, Fao	9	Arrive BOMBAY	27
Arrive BUSSORAH	10		

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 1st January, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well-known first-class fast sailing Steamer MOUNT-STUART ELPHINSTONE, Commander Francis J. Raffin, will leave Bombay, for the underneath Ports, from Apollo Bunder, on THURSDAY, at 4 P.M., and will leave Carwar on SUNDAY evening for Bombay:—

Hurnee	Malwan
Unjunwell	Vingorla
Rutnagherry	Goa (Panjim)
Jeytapore	Carwar.

For Freight or Passage apply to JEEWAJEE VITTAL, 73, Bazaar Gate Street; or 45, Kalbadevi Road; or T. G. Fernandes' Coach-builder, Byculla opposite Jewish Synagogue.

Bombay, 23rd November 1871.

£45 TO ENGLAND.

THE magnificent first-class full power Iron Steam Ship EUROPEAN, 2,600 Tons Register, 450 Horse Power (lately of Allan's Liverpool and Canadian Line), G. F. Abram, Commander, will leave Bombay for Liverpool direct (via Suez Canal) on the 5th JANUARY 1872.

This fine Steamer has spacious Saloon and Cabins fitted up with every comfort and convenience, and will carry an experienced Surgeon and Stewardess.

A liberal Table will be kept.

First Class, to Liverpool ......£45.

Children under 10 years—half fare; Infants—free, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board at moderate rates.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. T. WILSON, SONS, and Co.'s fine new Steamer XANTHO, 1,800 tons register, 250 H. P., will SAIL for LIVERPOOL about the end of December. This Steamer has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers. A plan of the Saloon can be seen on application. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

THE RATES FOR PASSAGE ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

1st Class to Liverpool......£50 }
Do. Suez ......£30 } Exclusive of Wines.
2nd Class to Liverpool......£30 }

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 6th December 1871. Agents s.s. Xantho.

P.S.—For Passage and further particulars apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.
S.S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 1,200 tons, and 300 Horse Power, G. A. Hanscom, Commander, will sail for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 15th February 1872.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool, via Suez Canal, 1st Class ......Rs. 500
Do. Do. 2nd Class ......350 } Exclusive of
To Suez, 1st Class ......350 } Wines.
Do. 2nd Class 225

For Freight or Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 1st December 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay:—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st January 1872.
PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st February 1872.

[illegible]

VOLKART BROTHERS,
[illegible]
Bombay, [illegible] September 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 23rd December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. INDUS, (3,478 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain H. B. Greaves, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—
To BRINDISI ......First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. ,, ,, 650 ,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 4th Jan., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 2nd January.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE Steam-ship PEARL, W. Morrison, Commander, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 23rd December, at 4 P.M., calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave BOMBAY	Saturday.	Leave COCHIN	Friday.
,, Rutnagherry	Sunday.	,, Beypore	Saturday.
,, Vingorla	do.	,, Calicut	do.
,, Goa	Monday.	,, Tellicherry	Sunday.
,, Carwar	do.	,, Cannanore	do.
,, Compta	do.	,, Mangalore	Monday.
,, Mangalore	Tuesday.	,, Compta	do.
,, Cannanore	Wednesday	,, Carwar	Tuesday.
,, Tellicherry	do.	,, Goa	do.
,, Calicut	do.	,, Vingorla	do.
,, Beypore	do.	,, Rutnagherry	Wednesday.
Arrive COCHIN	Thursday.	Arrive BOMBAY	Thursday.

For Freight and Passage apply to

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Meadow Street.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Screw Steamer NEBRASKA are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to take DELIVERY of their CARGO at once.

BLAY & MACKINTOSH.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET.

NOTICE.

The Sale of the remainder of the Stock in Trade of the firm of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. consisting of platedware, a large variety of fancy and useful Goods, Jewellery, &c., will be resumed on FRIDAY next, the 29th instant, at or about 11 o'clock noon, and not to-day.

Fresh Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view two days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd December 1871.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL,
P. & O. Co.'s DOCKYARD,
MAZAGON.

GLORIOUS SUCCESS OF

DAVE CARSON SAHIB KA PUCKA TUMASHA.

EVERYBODY PLEASED.

NEXT JOURNEY ON SATURDAY, 23rd DEC.

FARES AS BEFORE.
(Exclusive of Wines and Liquors.)

ENTIRE CHANGE IN THE CARTE.

Passage Tickets, First or Second Class, can be obtained of Mr. W. BROWN, Hon. Sec. P. & O. Amateurs.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON SAHIB KA PUCKA TUMASHA.

TUESDAY, 26th DECEMBER.

DAVE CARSON has much pleasure in informing his Friends and the Public generally, that the above date has been set aside for

THE FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. S. HERBETE,

THE FAVOURITE TENOR;

And

DAVE CARSON has further pleasure in asserting that he will be vastly gratified to see his friend, the *Beneficiare*, bow his acknowledgments to

A BUMPER HOUSE.

MR. HERBERTE

Will sing, by special desire, the National Song,

GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,

Wishing all

A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

NOW READ THE PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

Introductory Prelude...Violin and Piano ... { Madame Carson and A Semeladis, Jun.
Song ......Milly and I......Mr. S. Herberte.
Romanza ......La Reine de la Valse...Madame Carson.

Comic Story, introducing the Popular Song,

GOOD BYE, JOHN,

DAVE CARSON.

Violin Fantasia......Luci ......Mons. Semeladis.
Ballad ......Out in the Streets ......Mr. S. Herberte.
Cavatina ......Robert Le Diable ......Madame Carson.

Part First will conclude with Descriptive and Original Song, entitled,

THE DAK GHARRIE,

BY

DAVE CARSON.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND.

Romance......Thou art so near and yet so far...Mr. S. Herberte.
Rondo Finale...Don Pasquale ......Madame Carson.

OTHELLO SAHIB BAHADOOR,
DAVE CARSON.

Solo Violin ......Souvenirs de Amerique......Mons. Semeladis.
National Song...God bless the Prince of Wales..Mr. S. Herberte.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with Dave Carson's Original Comic Sketch, entitled,

A TRIP THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL,

Introducing Vocal Characteristics of

GERMANY, IRELAND, AND BENGAL,

And terminating with the Negro Song and Dance,

"COME DOWN WITH THE GREENBACKS,"

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle...Rs. 4 0 0 | Gallery ......Rs. 1 0 0
Stalls ......,, 2 0 0 | Pit ......,, 1 0 0

Children—Half Price.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Performance to commence at 9 P.M. Reserved Seat Tickets may be obtained of SOUNDY & Co. where a Plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

NOTICE.—Sealed TENDERS will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to Noon of the 18th JANUARY 1872, for the supply by Contracts specified in the Schedules, for one year, from 1st April 1872 to 31st March 1873.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each Tenderer will be required to deposit [illegible] per cent. on the acceptance of his Tender.

Each Tenderer must produce with his Tender samples of the principal Stores he tenders, such as Canvas by the Bolt, Rope by the Coil, Paint by the Keg, Oil by the Tin, Tallow by the Pound. Unless his Samples are equal to the Government Sample, such Tender will be rejected irrespective of price.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract, can obtain, on application at this Office, Printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection therewith.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut., late I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 12th December 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy...... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on The Bombay Price Current contains:—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary, of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1839 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription (in advance)......Rs. 10
Single Copy...... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

The Office of the ACCOUNTANT GENERAL will be OPEN DAILY, from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M., for the transaction of EMERGENT BUSINESS, except on CHRISTMAS DAY and NEW YEAR'S DAY.

J. L. LUSHINGTON,
Bombay, 23rd December 1871. Accountant General.

WANTED, for duty in connection with the FOREST ROAD in course of construction from the SURAT DISTRICTS to the BABOOLNA GHAUT, through the Dang Forests,

1 Surveyor.
1 Overseer.

Applications, enclosing Certificates of Competency and Character, and stating the rate of Salary expected, should be addressed to

S. MULLER, Esq.,
District Forest Officer, Surat.

RECOMMENDED TO THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF BOMBAY.

BY A MEMBER OF THE

"Anti-poking-your-nose-into-other-peoples'-business Society."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

BY THE ABOVE INSTITUTION,

A few persons whose character for gossiping and tittle-tattling is well established.

AGE OR SEX IMMATERIAL.

AT A SALARY OF 5,000 RUPEES.

With a yearly increase until permanently fixed at Rs. 10,000 per annum, who will be required merely

TO MIND THEIR OWN BUSINESS, AND TO LEAVE OTHER PEOPLES ALONE.

Applications with TESTIMONIALS to be made to the Secretary of the

"NEGLECTED HOME DEPARTMENT."

THE AUCTION SALE OF

MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co.'s REMAINING STOCK OF GOODS

WILL BE RESUMED

ON FRIDAY NEXT, 28th DECEMBER.

"THE INDIAN ANTIQUARY."

ON Friday, the 5th of January 1872, will be Published, in Bombay, the FIRST NUMBER OF A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF ORIENTAL RESEARCH, of 32 pages, in Demy 4to, to be called "The Indian Antiquary," intended as a medium of communication between Oriental Scholars in India, Europe, and America, and a repertory for information on the Antiquities, History, Geography, Literature, Religion, Mythology, Natural History, Ethnography, and Folk-lore of India and the adjoining Countries. It will contain Contributions from the ablest writers.

Among the Contributors are Dr. G. W. Leitner, Lahore; J. Beames, Esq., B.C.S., Balasore; Rev. K. M. Bannerji, Calcutta; Prof. Ramkrishna G. Bhandarkar; Pro. H. Blochmann, M.A., Calcutta; Dr. G. Bühler; A. Burnell, Esq., C.S., Tanjore; J. F. Fleet, Esq., C.S., Belgaum; the Rev. Murray Mitchell, Calcutta; F. S. Growse, Muttra, &c., &c.

Subscribers' Names will be registered on receipt of a Remittance for Six or Twelve Months' Subscription by the Manager, at the rate of Rs. 20 per annum. This includes Postage.

Intending Subscribers are requested to send in their Names as early as possible.

All Communications relative to Subscriptions and Business Matters to be addressed to J. SCOTT, Manager of *The Indian Antiquary*, 8, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Agents......{ Calcutta—Wyman & Co.
{ Bombay—Thacker, Vining, & Co.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

There are several Pages still available for Advertisements.

CHRISTMAS—1871.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS,
Of the last Summer's Produce,
JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND
In exquisite condition.

Apricots,	Green Oranges,
Cherries,	Lunettes,
Golden Oranges,	Pralines,
Greengages,	Strawberries.

DESSERT DELICACIES,
Of the choicest quality, including,

Almonds,	Liqueur Comfits,
Brandy Fruits,	Muscatels,
Candied Peels,	Nougat,
China Preserves,	Noyeau Fruits,
Chocolates,	Peel Chips,
Eleme Figs,	Peel Rings,
Filberts,	Raisins,
French Plums,	Strawberries.

CHARMING COSSAQUE BONBON
Of twenty different kinds.

FANCY CHOCOLATES,
In twenty-five varieties of Fancy Wrappers and Boxes.

NOVELTIES JUST RECEIVED.
Holly and Mistletoe.
Cobnuts and Walnuts.
Nougatines and Paris Biscuits.

CHOICE LIQUEURS,
Of the best brands only.

		Cash. Rs.	as.	Credit. Rs.	as.
Absinthe	Qt.	2	4	2	8
Aqua D'Oro (Eau de vie de Dantzic	,,	3	0	3	8
Chartreuse, Golden.	,,	6	0	7	0
Do. do.	Pt.	3	0	3	8
Chartreuse, Green	Qt.	6	8	7	8
Do. do.	Pt.	3	4	3	12
Cherry Brandy	Qt.	2	6	2	12
Do. do.	Pt.	1	4	1	8
Citronelle	Qt.	3	8	4	0
Curaçao, Orange or White	,,	3	8	4	0
Do. do.	Pt.	2	0	2	4
Curaçao Shrub	Qt.	2	12	3	0
Freemason's Liquor.	,,	2	0	2	4
Kirschwasser	Pt.	2	4	2	8
Maraschino	Qt.	4	8	5	0
Do.	Pt.	2	12	3	0
Milk Punch, Essence of	,,	1	12	2	0
Nectar Punch	Qt.	3	0	3	8
Rose	,,	3	0	3	8
Rum Punch	,,	2	4	2	8
Trappistine, Golden.	Pt.	2	4	2	8
Trappistine, Green.	,,	2	8	3	0
Vanille	Qt.	3	0	3	8
Do.	Pt.	1	12	2	0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship MUNSOORY, from Calcutta, are requested to SEND their BILLS OF LADING for our inspection, when, on payment of Freight, Orders will be granted for delivery of their GOODS at the Bunder.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd December 1871.

TO OWNERS OF COTTON PRESSES.—Attention is called to Sec. 5 of Act IX of 1863. APPLICATIONS for RENEWAL of LICENSES should be SENT IN FORTHWITH to the Office of the Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Department, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A. THOS. MOORE, Major,
Offg. Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Department.
Bombay, 22nd December 1871.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 360 of 1870.

DAYAL BHIMJEE, NARRONJEE BHIMJEE, and DAMODHUR SEJPALL, all of Bombay, Hindoos, residing and carrying on business in partnership as Merchants at Wadneegadee, in Bombay, under the firm of Narronjee Bhimjee......Plaintiffs.

vs.

RAMJEE ALPATEL, NATHOOBHAI RAMJEE, and NAMAJEE RAMJEE, of Bombay, Hindoos, residing near Nowrojee Hill, in the Island of Bombay......Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that (under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of Immoveable Property, issued on the 11th day of December, instant, in the above suit, will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the abovenamed defendants.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On MONDAY, the 22nd day of January next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 1—All that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, situate, lying and being without the town walls of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement three hundred and sixteen square yards, assessed by the Collector of Assessment No. 32, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by a small passage and the house of one Mahadoo Pandoo Zhote, on or towards the south by a small passage and the house of one Mahadeo Vittoo Patell, on or towards the east by the public street of Fakroodeen Subolker, and on or towards the west by the public passage for sweepers, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Ramjee Alpatel.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On MONDAY, the 22nd day of January next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 2—All that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, situate, lying, and being without the town walls of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, standing upon the Fazendary ground belonging to Maneckjee Merwanjee, and by the Fazendar's book under No. 92, and of the Collector of Assessment under No. 33, and which said premises containing by admeasurement fifty-seven feet in length and twenty-two feet in breadth, and bounded as follows, on or towards the east by the public road, or or towards the west by the public passage, on or towards the north by the house of Ramjee Patell Agree, on or towards the south by the house of Desai Hurgovundass Anundjee, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Ramjee Alpatel, towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rs. 10,702-15-1 for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed, and further interest upon the amount of said judgment at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the said decree until payment.

The Sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said Defendants in the above specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 22nd December 1871.
Messrs. JEFFERSON & PAYNE,
Plaintiffs' Attornies.

TENTS.

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE
DOUBLE POLE TENTS,
12 FEET BY 25 FEET, WITH 3 FEET VERANDAH.
PRICE Rs. 150.

JUST RECEIVED, EX XANTHO,

DOUBLE-BARREL C. F. BREECH-LOADING GUNS, BY REILLY, 12 BORE,

Damascus Barrels, in Portable Leather Cases, with complete Cartridge Making Apparatus. Price Rs. 300 to Rs. 350.

LOADED CARTRIDGES
AND
CARTRIDGE CASES
FOR THE ABOVE.

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
ESPLANADE.

NOTICES.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 169 of 1870.

SUCCARAM MOROBA and NARAYEN MOROBA, of Bombay, Hindoos, Sons, Heirs, and Legal Personal Representatives, according to Hindoo Law, of Moroba [illegible], late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, now residing at Worlee ......Plaintiffs.

vs.

BALCRUSTNA TRIMBUCK RANADAY, Hindoo, residing at a place called Kavali, in the District of Dadurpul, which is under the Zillah of Ahmednuggur, beyond the Ordinary Jurisdiction of this Honorable Court ......Defendant.

Pursuant to the Decretal Order made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 28th day of June 1870, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, the Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January 1872, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon:—

All the Estate and interest of the defendant Balcrustna Trimbuck Ranaday and of the plaintiffs Succaram Moroba and Narayen Moroba, or any of them, in all that message, tenement, or dwelling-house with appurtenances standing on Fazendary ground, containing by admeasurement four hundred and sixty-four square yards, be the same a little more or less, and situate at Worlee, Middle Pakady, near the temple of Shree Kadarashwar, in the Sub-district of Mazagon, on the west side of Worlee Road, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 1, and bounded on the east by the public road to Worlee, and on the north, south, and west by the Fazendary ground belonging to the temple of Kadarashwar, and which said premises formerly were occupied by the abovenamed defendant Balcrustna Trimbuck Ranaday and now are unoccupied.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and SKIPSEY, Plaintiffs' Attornies, 5, Apollo Street.—Dated this 8th day of December 1871.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY.
Khetwady Road, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and pair of young Australian HORSES.

NEW STORY BY
WILKIE COLLINS.
IN THE
"ENGLISHMAN'S"
SATURDAY EVENING JOURNAL
Of the 9th December next,

Will be commenced an Original Story by WILKIE COLLINS, the Copyright of which for India has been purchased by the Proprietors of the *Englishman*.

☞ Orders should be addressed, without delay, to the Manager, *Englishman*, 9 Hare Street, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND,
Proceeding Up-country,
Can be supplied with
TIFFIN BASKETS

For two, three, or four persons; fitted in various degrees of completeness,

At

Rs.20; 22-8; 30; 33; 40; 45; 50; 54; 56; and 60;
Dram Flasks; Sandwich Cases;
CORKSCREWS; LEVER KNIVES; CUTLERY;
Air Cushions, Cards and Bezique;
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Biscuits, Pies, Sausages, &c., &c.;
WINES; LIQUORS;
Soda and other Aërated Waters,
And
Other requisites for comfort in travelling, by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN
By appointment to LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDAL
In Ordinary to H. H. the MAHARAJAH of
JEYPORE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,

Sole Agent in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of Dr. A. Menist, of Amsterdam and London.

Soldier Watches, Keyless ......Rs. 20, 25, 30
Silver do. of several descriptions ......20 to 150
Gold do. do. do. ......60 to 1,000
Jewellery, a very large choice, from ......5 to 800
Musical Boxes, from......10 to 300

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Branch—SIMLA.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, [illegible]

[illegible]

NOTICES.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR NOVELTIES.

JEWELLERY.

NEWEST THINGS IN LADIES' RINGS.

"Mizpah," "A.E.I.," "Marquise," "Dog Collar," "Snake," "Knob."
Rs. 15 to Rs. 150.

NEWEST GENTLEMEN'S RINGS.

"Lorne," "Band," "Snake."

LOCKETS.

Plain (large size) A.E.I., "Star," and "Shell."
Rs. 40 to Rs. 250.

NECKLETS.

THE BRAZILLIAN.

A Plain "Gold Band," can be worn by itself or as a chain to the large Lockets now so much in vogue, or twice round the arm as a Bracelet.

EARDROPS, BROOCHES, AND BRACELETS.

In separate Cases, or, as Sets complete in one Case.
Plain Gold, Gold and Enamel, or Gold and Gems.
Rs. 20 to Rs. 1,000.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gem and Signet Rings, Chains (Long and Albert), Gold and Silver Thimbles, Gold and Silver Watches, Collar Studs, Shirt Studs, Links, Solitaires and Scarf Pins, Silver Rattles, Knives, Forks and Spoons, and Mugs.

Whitby Jet, in Great Variety.

FANCY ARTICLES.

Latest Paris Fans, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 75.

Ivory Toilet Sets in case, Silver and Gold-mounted Smelling Bottles, Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 35.

Real Lace Sets, Silk, Satin, and Moire Dresses, "Dolly Varden" Costumes, Ladies' Carriage Rugs and Shawls, Pretty Button Walking Shoes and Button Boots, and many other pretty things too numerous to mention.

J. & W. WATSON & CO.,
9 and 10 CHURCH GATE STREET, and 22 & 23 RAMPART ROW,
(LATE OF HUMMUM STREET),
BOMBAY.

BOLTON'S TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

POLITICAL, FINANCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE.

WITH reference to my Circular to the Banks and Merchants of Bombay, I beg to notify that I am prepared to REGISTER the NAMES of INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS to the COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE of this COMPANY, which it is proposed to commence on the 1st proximo.

The Public will have seen from the Telegrams published that this Company is in a position to compete with any other Company, either as regards quantity, quality, despatch or delivery of News, and it is hoped that Merchants and others will accord it a fair share of their support.

D. AGER, Agent.

13th December 1871.

NOTICE.—Persons having CLAIMS in respect to DEPOSIT RECEIPTS connected with Local Fund Works, Tanna District, are requested to submit the same before the 15th JANUARY next to Captain Maunsell, R.E., President Local Fund Sub-committee.

J. W. ROBERTSON,
Collector and President Local Fund Committee.
Tanna, Collector and President Local Fund Committee's Office, Chowan, 16th December 1871.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS for PASSENGERS and HORSES issued from all Stations to all Stations, from December 23rd, to January 6th, both days inclusive, will be available to RETURN upon ANY DAY WITHIN TEN DAYS of the DAY of ISSUE. This will afford a good opportunity for visiting the Famed Ruins in the Ahmedabad Districts, and of participating in the Sports of Guzerat.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 15th December 1871.

COMFORTABLE BOARD and LODGING can be had by ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN at a MODERATE CHARGE with a Family living in one of the healthiest and prettiest localities of the Island, and in close vicinity to the Fort. For particulars address "B C," *Bombay Gazette*.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY from MONDAY, 25th, to THURSDAY, the 28th Dec., both days inclusive. Also on MONDAY, 1st January 1872.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
A. GERRARD, Sub-Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
H. DUVAL, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
Wm. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
Fred. T. ATKINS, Officiating Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.
Bombay, 7th December 1871.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
No. 11, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

HAS the honour to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and the Public in general of Bombay, that he has received a nice and beautiful stock of WATCHES and JEWELLERY direct from London and Geneva, comprising Gold and Silver Watches, repeating and 15 days' Watches; also to match, Gold and Silver Chains of the well known manufacturers of London, consisting of 9, 12, 15 and 18 carats Guards and Alberts of the latest choice and fashion. Silver-gilt and Tortoise-shell, Canary Birds, Singing Boxes, playing and singing one and two at a time. Clocks for Offices and Dining-rooms, Schools and Cook-rooms, ordered out from Messrs. HOLLOWAY & Co. of London and CARTWRIGHT & Co. of the same place.

Electric Clocks, going three at a time, put to any distance from each other.

Marble Clocks, going one year, fifteen days, one month, and eight days, with a circular pendulum above the works, just the pieces for a hall, all of them striking hours and half hours, also One Year Marble Time-pieces.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Organs, and any other mechanical pieces, carefully undertaken, and finished within the shortest delay possible.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & CO.

WE have much pleasure in notifying that We have now received an entirely NEW STOCK of fine London-made JEWELLERY, consisting of—

SUITS,
BRACELETS,
EARRINGS,
LOCKETS,
CHAINS, &c.

Suitable for

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR PRESENTS
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of PALANQUIN CLOCKS—
STRIKING,
REPEATING,
ALARMS,
MINIATURES.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam-vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 Annas 6 Pies per Yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack.
[illegible] English Bellows.	Belting of sizes.
Floor Cloth.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Paper for Mill use.
[illegible]	Iron Tanks of sizes.
[illegible], of various sorts.	Wire [illegible]
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

MILLINERY AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE

BEGS to inform the LADIES of Bombay, &c., that she has just received OVERLAND per P. and O. Company's Steamers DELHI, DECCAN, BANGALORE, and BARODA, a large, fashionable, and choice selection of MILLINERY, &c., for the Season.

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS and HATS, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
LADIES' RIDING HATS, BLACK and COLOURED VELVETS.
CHILDREN'S HATS, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
Handsome Silk, and Satin EVENING DRESSES.
Black, White, and Colored Silk, and Satin DRESSES.
FRENCH PRINTS, CAMBRICS, PERCALES, BRILLIANTS, PIQUES, LAWNS, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, GRENADINES, LINSEYS, SATEEN, SERGE, MERINOS, TWEEDS, LUSTRES, TWILL, and MUSLINS.
THE "DOLLY VARDEN," POLONAISE in Silk, Grenadine, and Muslin.
THE "DOLLY VARDEN," CRINOLINES.
PLAITED CHIGNONS, FRIZETTES, BUNCHES of CURLS, &c., &c.
ELEGANT BALL DRESSES, FANS, HANDKERCHIEFS.
FLOUNCED MUSLIN SKIRTS.
White and Coloured WREATHS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, and RIBBONS in great variety.
MANTLES and JACQUETTES in great variety.
Black and White Lace, and Muslin BODICES, CAMESOLES.
Lace COLLARETTES, and SLEEVES.—THE NEW DUCHESS LACE SETS.
LADIES' UNDER LINEN, Trimmed and Untrimmed.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT,
REPLETE WITH EVERY REQUISITE.
GLOVES for LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and CHILDREN.

PRICE LISTS OF ALL GOODS IN STOCK, SENT ON APPLICATION.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED OVERLAND.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

Ladies at Outstations requiring DRESSES or RIDING HABITS made to order, are particularly requested to send by Bhangy post a tight-fitting high BODICE as a guide to size; also length of skirt in front, in inches; size round waist, in inches; length of arm, in inches,—which will insure a good fitting Dress or Habit.

TELEGRAMS.

Orders by TELEGRAPH for BALL DRESSES or other GOODS, when accompanied by a reference for payment in Bombay, will receive immediate and careful attention.

MEASUREMENTS REQUISITE by TELEGRAPH—Ladies' height, size round shoulders, and waist in inches; length of skirt in front.

TERMS CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for payment in BOMBAY.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

BULL AND COMPANY,
TAILORS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

JUST RECEIVED A SELECTION OF THE FOLLOWING, Ex STEAMER XANTHO,
SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AND OTHERWISE.

Floral Crackers.	Opera and Field Glasses.
Bon Bon Cosaques.	Bezique Games.
Prince of Wales' Cocoa.	Do. Markers.
Chocolate Pastiles.	Whist do. (Cavendish)
Do. Drops.	Dominoes.
Do. Creams.	Backgammon Boards.
Baton's Vanilla.	Draft Boards and Men.
Rimmel's Surprise Bouquet Fans.	Chessmen Staunton's.
	De la Rue's Playing Cards.
Perfumery of all Kinds.	Writing Cases.
Silver Coral and Bells.	Shaving Cases.
Ladies' Hand Bags.	Meerschaum Pipes.
Do. Companions.	Briar Wood do.
Do. Scent Caskets, 2, 3 and 4 bottles.	Cherry Stems (Long and Meerchaum Bowls.
Jet Ornaments.	Hookahs, superior quality.
Photographic Albums.	Meerschaum and Amber Cigar
Ink Stands in Variety.	Holders, &c.

ELECTRO-PLATED MUGS & GOBLETS,
Do. KNIFE, FORK, & SPOON,
Suitable for Presents, in Morocco Cases.

GLASS FLOWER TROUGHS.
For Ornamenting the Dining Table.

THE PATENT LOCK CORK, &c, &c.

ELEGANT LADIES' WREATHS, suitable for the Ball Room.
LADIES' WHITE AND COLORED GLOVES.
LADIES' HANDKERCHIEF AND GLOVE BOXES.

BULL AND COMPANY.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

RUSSELL AND CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
AND
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

"BARONIAL" NOTE-PAPERS,
BY DOBBS, KIDD & CO.

This handsome and substantial Paper is now much used in the best Circles.

SIZES.

Queen ..."Albert" ...S. Octavo ...L. Octavo
Paper per 5 quire packet.
Rs. 1-8 ......Rs. 1-12... Rs. 2-4 ......Rs. 2-12
Envelopes per 100.
Rs. 1-6......Rs. 1-8 ... Rs. 1-12......Rs. 2- 4

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

TENNYSON'S IDYLLS OF THE KING, illustrated by Dore, folio, full bound morocco, gilt ......Rs. 95 0
DANTE'S INFERNO, illustrated by Dore, folio, half-morocco...... 50 0
DORE GALLERY, containing 250 of his best engravings, folio, cloth, gilt 65 0
DON QUIXOTE, illustrated by Gustave Dore, half morocco 30 0
LEECH'S PICTURES FROM PUNCH, 2 Vols., oblong folio, half morocco 40 0
TENNYSON'S WORKS, 10 Vols., morocco, in morocco lock case 65 0
HANDY VOLUME SHAKSPERE, 13 Vols., morocco, in morocco lock case 40 0
WESTMINSTER PALACE AND ABBEY. Forty Photographs, with descriptive Letterpress, small folio, morocco, gilt...... 55 0
MOORE'S LALLA ROOKH, illustrated by Tenniel, polished morocco 26 4
MACAULAY'S LAYS OF ANCIENT ROME, with illustrations, original and from the antique, by Scharf, morocco antique, very handsome 30 0
ENGLISH SACRED POETRY, sixteenth to nineteenth centuries, blue morocco antique 26 4
AYTOUN'S LAYS of the SCOTTISH CAVALIERS, illustrated by Sir J. N. and W. H. Paton, handsomely bound, polished morocco 27 8
TENNYSON'S SHORTER POEMS, illustrated by Millais, Stanfield, Creswick, and others, morocco antique...... 26 4
JEAN INGELOW'S POEMS. Illustrations engraved by Dalziel, 4to, antique morocco, gilt 27 0
INGOLDSBY LEGENDS, illustrated by Leech, Tenniel, and Cruickshank, morocco antique 27 0
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BYRON'S COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS, 8vo., with portrait and illustrations, red morocco, gilt...... 17 8
ART and SONG, illustrated by Painters and Poets, steel engravings, bound imitation walnut wood...... 26 4
Ditto. bound, cloth gilt, ... 20 0
FAVOURITE ENGLISH POEMS AND POETS, 320 engravings, blue morocco antique 26 4
CHAUCER'S POETICAL WORKS, bound tree calf...... 11 4
CHRISTIAN LYRICS, selected from Modern Authors, 100 engravings, antique morocco 16 0
HEBER'S HYMNS, 100 engravings, antique morocco 16 0
GEMS OF MODERN BELGIAN ART: a series of Carbon Photographs of some of the most celebrated Pictures of the Belgian School, morocco antique, very handsome...... 26 4
ONE THOUSAND AND ONE GEMS of English Poetry, selected by Charles Mackay, illustrated, small 4to, cloth, gilt...... 7 12
NAOMI: or, the LAST DAYS OF JERUSALEM. Photographic illustrations after drawings by D. Roberts, R. A., cloth gilt 13 4
Ditto. morocco antique 26 4
HOMELY SCENES from GREAT PAINTERS, by George Turner. Twenty-four Photographs, handsomely bound, morocco antique...... 26 4
ROGER'S POETICAL WORKS, with 128 steel engravings, after Turner and Stothard, morocco gilt...... 25 0
AYTOUN'S LAYS of SCOTTISH CAVALIERS, Fcap. 8vo., morocco, gilt...... 8 0
LYRA GERMANICA, 2 Vols. in one, red morocco, gilt...... 9 8
LOCKHART'S ANCIENT SPANISH BALLADS, illustrations, morocco 12 0
MACAULAY'S HISTORY of ENGLAND, tree calf...... 18 0
CARTOONS from PUNCH, by John Tenniel, 4to, cloth... 13 4
NOBLE THOUGHTS in NOBLE LANGUAGE, edited by Henry Southgate, Quarto, cloth, gilt...... 6 12
FAVOURITE ENGLISH POEMS and POETS, 320 engravings, 4to, cloth 13 4
GLOBE SHAKSPERE, half bound calf, gilt...... 5 8
GRAY'S POETICAL WORKS, Eton edition, illustrated ... 6 12
MACAULAY'S LAYS of ANCIENT ROME, 12mo., morocco, gilt...... 10 0
CAMPBELL'S POETICAL WORKS, 37 illustrations by Harvey, morocco, gilt 8 0
MOORE'S LALLA ROOKH, illustrated by Thomas Birket Foster, cloth, gilt...... 7 8
HOME THOUGHTS and HOME SCENES, 4to, cloth, gilt... 10 0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MUNICIPAL BULLOCK CONTRACT.—TENDERS will be received up to Noon of the 27th inst., according to former SPECIFICATION, omitting the condition of purchasing the Bullocks (Clause 10).

T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer.
19th December 1871.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

The BOMBAY FOX HOUNDS will meet at DAYBREAK on the

25th December at Bandora Toll Bar.
28th do. at the Kennels (Mahim.)
1st January at Coorla Toll Bar.
4th do. at Worlee.

J. N. GRAHAM, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The POWER of ATTORNEY granted to Mr. WALTER SCOTT COLLEY to transact business on my behalf, has THIS DAY been CANCELLED, and he has no authority to receive moneys on my account.

FREDERICK MADELEY,
By his Attorneys, W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 21st December 1871.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S GENERAL TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS, from MONDAY, 25th, to THURSDAY, the 28th instant, both days inclusive. Also on MONDAY, the 1st January 1872.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 9th December 1871.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—At the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers, we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMPS to Rs. 20 and Rs 15 respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps to Rs. 7.

We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

FARNHAM & Co.

WM. WATSON AND CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
23, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

BENTON AND JOHNSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER THREAD
of every description for the
INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS.

Gold, Silver, and Tinsel Twists—Braids—Bullions, &c., &c., for Embroidering.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD,
LONDON.

GOLD LEAF, BEST QUALITY, 45s. per 1,000.

A NEW HAT FOR CIVILIANS

Has been introduced by

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS,

Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS,

Which are universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all residents in hot climates.

The NEW HAT has the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER PRINCIPLE,

combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS

Are also Sole Manufacturers of the

INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS WITHOUT INDIA-RUBBER.

Manufactory—24, GT. CHARLOTTE ST., BLACKFRIARS RD.,
Sample Rooms—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.,
LONDON.

WANTED.

ON and after the 11th of FEBRUARY next about 700 ENGLISH WRITERS will be EMPLOYED by the Municipal Commissioner for TWELVE DAYS as ENUMERATORS for the GENERAL CENSUS, and paid at the rate of One Rupee each per day. A limited number of Enumerators or others will be retained for about four months for the compilation of Returns.

T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer.
20th December 1871.

SAJUNBHOY MEERALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—APOTHECARY WANTED.—An experienced and certified Apothecary is wanted for the above Dispensary. Pay up to Rs. 25 per month shall be paid.—Apply to the Undersigned, [illegible]

FAZUL NOOR MOHAMED,
[illegible]
Bombay, [illegible] December 1871.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm. Some inquiry for Frere Land, and Bank of Bombay, 1st issue, at rates quoted.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	82
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	652½
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	188¼
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,360
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	140
57,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	86
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	485

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co.	1,455
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	127
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	800
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	370

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
......	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
......	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,270
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	925
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	350
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	6,900
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,200
200	500	all	53do.	Do New	550
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	800
600	1,850	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	6,200
350	2,000	all	200 ps	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	1000 *	Fort Press Co.	9,750
200	2,000	1,800	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,110
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,325
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,100
300	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,100
2,000	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	600
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s	Albert Mills Co.	1,425
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,280
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,650
100	5,500	all		Bombay	2,600
900	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	915
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	285
750	2,000	all		Dhurumsey Spinning	2,675
750	2,000	all	250p.s	Great Eastern	2,000
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,070
900	1,0.0	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	935
800	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,660
690	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	1,875

* Per share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	900
50,000	50	all	4½ p ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	30
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	40[illegible]
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	14
......	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
......	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
......	...	...		East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
......	200	70¼	May '67	Royal Bank	2

COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

......	5,200	2,400	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co ...	8

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11 7/16d. to 1s. 11½d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 13/16d. to 1s. 11⅞d
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d. to 2s.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¼
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	218

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-5
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	203
Bar Silver	106½
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	16-10-6
Australian Gold	16-11
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110½
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	102½
Four per cent	99½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106½
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	92½
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89½
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	117

KHANGAUM AND OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAYS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for Week ended 25th November 1871.

KHANGAUM.	Receipts. Rs. a. p.	Train Mileage.
Passengers	44 3 1	80
Goods	130 7 3	32
Electric Telegraph	0 5 9	0
Total	175 0 1	112
OOMRAWUTTEE.		
Passengers	105 14 10	80
Goods	171 0 2	40
Electric Telegraph	1 4 5	0
	278 3 5	120

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—22ND DECEMBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 21st December, 3-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 55 minutes.

Via Turkey, 18th December, 1-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 96 hours 59 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 21st December, 8 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 30 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 22nd December, 9-41 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 32 minutes.

Via Turkey, 20th December, 10-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 39 hours 17 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 21st December, 7-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 57 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 22nd December, 10-55 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 30 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 21st to 9 P.M. of the 22nd December is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min
From Calcutta	8 55	0 18
,, Kurrachee	1 37	0 9
,, Madras	0 32	0 14

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 22nd Dec., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 22nd Dec., 10-24 A.M.; via Turkey, 18th Dec., 1-50 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 22nd Dec., 9-49 A.M.; via Turkey, 18th Dec., 3 P.M. From Continent of America, via Russia, 21st Dec., 6-40 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—22ND DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 11s. 3d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£2 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	£3 0s. 0d. Nom.
Overland...Steamers		£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	Sattara (s)	Ballantine	Calcutta, Nov. 28.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, Dec. 19.
	Pearl (s)	Morrison	Cochin, Dec. 16.
	Hamoodee	Nacoda	Cochin, Dec. 9.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Fasie Yama (s)	Collaghan	Calcutta, &c.

The ship Eastern Light, McFee, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Arabia, to Genoa, &c.
Steamer Pearl, to Malabar Coast.

DAILY IMPORTS.—22ND DECEMBER.

Nemesis, s, 11 packages American clocks, C. E. Smyth.

FROM LONDON.

Baldovan, 4 cases playing cards, D. Merwanjee & Co.; 141 cases oilmanstores, S. Heptoola; 15 casks glassware, S. Parpia; 50 cases papers, D. Merwanjee & Co.

Nemesis, s, 25 boxes tin plates, F. Moosabhoy; 1 cask hardware, T. Allybhoy.

Xantho, s, 5 packages printing press, and materials, Geo. W. Whealtey & Co.; 11 cases medicine, N. V. Curranee & Co.; 12 cases claret, 4 cases burgundy, 10 cases hock, 16 cases champagne, 6 cases brandy, and 2 cases gin, S. Pestonjee & Co.

Birkley, 43 cases portwine, R. Brothers.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Amoy, 125 barrels roll sulphur, T. Soorjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—22ND DECEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British Princess, 35 bales cotton, V. Jewraz.

Eastern Light, 60 bales cotton, L. Balchund; 100 bales cotton, M. Jamsetjee.

Prince Regent, 66 bales cotton, N. Mooljee; 36 bales cotton, B. Ramjee; 272 bales cotton, N. Poonjaram.

Royal Sovereign, 175 bales cotton, E. Lallbhoy; 206 bales cotton, M. Bhagoobhoy; 60 bales cotton, D. Mooljee.

Sir Walter Scott, 200 cwts. horns, G. R. Moyedin; 30 bales cotton, C. Gogulbhoy.

Mahableshwur, 72 bales cotton, P. Bazonjee & Co.; 310 nungs iron, R. Scovell & Co.; 50 bales cotton, G. H. Fazul & Co.; 50 bales wool, D. Fersee; 40 bales cotton, P. Gunsee.

The Foundling, 5 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.; 62 bales coton, R. Jaichund.

Saladin, 50 bales cotton, L. Dattoo.

Indus, s, 8 bales cotton, V. Vulubdass.

Xantho, s, 21 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 71 bales cotton, R. Bapoobhoy; 55 bales wool, L. Sewjee; 100 bales hemp, S. Mooljee.

Nemesis, s, 130 bales wool, B. Ramjee; 55 bales hides, C. Nanjee; 64 maunds cocoanut oil, K. Preiswreck & Co; 1 bale cotton, B. Ambedass; 750 packages wet dates, E. Moonsee; 200 cwts. horns, H. Noormahomed; 10 bales cotton, S. Chimondass.

European, s, 55 bales cotton, P. Versee; 101 bales cotton, D. Bhanjee; 50 bales wool, J. Woomashunker; 486 bags pepper, S. Mooljee; 4 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 50 bales wool and 50 bales cotton, D. Gopejee; 100 bundles myrabollams, S. S. Narrelwala; 2 bales cotton, P. Valljee; 1 bale cotton, B. Ambedass; 50 bales wool, L. Govindjee; 60 bales cotton, D. Samjee; 25 bales wool, M. Luckmidass; 85 bales cotton, C. Mahadowdass; 42 packages coffee, K. Nansee.

Hindostan, s, 100 bales cotton, S. Mooljee; 37 bales cotton, R. Roychund; 50 bales wool, N. Runchordass; 50 bales cotton, P. Cursondass; 50 bales wool, G. Fazul & Co; 150 bales cotton, Stearn, Hobart & Co; 100 bales wool and 250 bales cotton, D. Sassoon & Co.

Nebraska, s, 253 casks cocoanut oil, S. Mooljee; 2,000 bundles myrabollams Ralli Brothers; 730 bales cotton, D. Sassoon & Co.

Abbotsford, s, 14 packages cardamoms, W. B. Purdhan; 3,500 bundles coir yarn, S. Mooljee.

FOR LONDON.

Indus, s, 67 pieces E. teeth, M. Khanbhoy; 332 pieces E. teeth, B. Vullybhoy.

Hindostan, s, 60 cases gum, T. Topen.

Saladin, s, 120 bags coffee, D. Samjee; 15 bundles A. weed, H. H. Jamall.

FOR TRIESTE.

Arabia, s, 307 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co; 100 bales cotton, Rallie Brothers; 350 bales cotton, K. Preiswreck & Co; 30 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia, s, 100 bales cotton, Rallie Brothers; 157 bales cotton, Bowring & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Arabia, s, 50 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia, s, 500 bales cotton, H. Clason, & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Hindostan, s, 250 bales cotton, M. Lowjee.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 22.

Chambers, Captain, Bombay Army, from furlough, from England.

Sturt, Captain, Bombay Army, from furlough, from England.

Ashe, Captain, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Woodruffe, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Theobald, Captain, 62nd Regiment, on sick leave, from Lucknow.

Knox, Lieutenant, 62nd Regiment, on leave, from Lucknow.

Bride, Lieutenant, 36th Foot, to appear before a medical board, from Rawul Pindee.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 22.

Greene, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Staff, on leave, to Matheran.

Smith, Major, Deputy Commissioner, Madras on duty, to Chanda.

Becke, Captain 21st Regiment N. I., on leave, to Matheran.

The following officers will leave to-day for England per s.s. Indus:—

Knox, Lieutenant, 62nd Regiment, on leave.

Clarke, Surgeon-Major, Bengal Medical Department, on sick leave.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Dec. 19.)

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr C A Galton, Asst to the Comsr of the Neilgherries, for one year, to proceed to Europe on furlough from or after the 1st April next.

Mr W Hodgson, Civil and Session Judge of Cuddalore, for two years, to proceed to Europe on furolugh from or after the 25th Jan 1872.

Surg D C McAllum, MD, Civil Surg., Tellicherry, preparatory leave for thirty days, to proceed to Madras for the purpose of obtaining leave to Europe on medical certificate.

Lt-Col R A Roberts, RE, Supdg Engr of the third grade, to be Supdg Engr of the second grade.

The following transfers are ordered:—

Mr G J Turner, Asst Engr of the second grade, on his return from leave, from the Cuddapah to the Vizagapatam district, as an extra officer for duty on relief works.

Mr F Brickwell, Asst Engr of the second grade, from the Cuddapah to the Ganjam district, for duty on relief works. —To join at the public expense.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Madras Staff Corps—The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

Capt Nowell Swanston, Capt James Giberne Bell, and Capt Henry Annesley Justice, to be Majors from the 13th Dec 1871, having completed 20 years' service.

The following promotions are made in the Ordnance Dept:—

Lt and Acting Depy Comsry John Craig to be Depy Comsry; Ens and Acting Asst Comsry William Battinson to be Asst Comsy; and Troop Qr-Mr William Burton to be Depy Asst Comsry, from the 12th Dec 1871, vice Capt and Depy Comsry J Tomlinson, pensioned.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Col S Mainwaring, of the Staff Corps, Offg Comdt 22nd Regt N I, on furlough, for two years.

Maj O F Smithers, of the Staff Corps, on furlough, medical certificate, for two years.

Lt-Col W Barber, of the Inf, is permitted to proceed to sea and Australia on furlough, medical certificate, for one year.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Dec. 23	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	Jan. 2	11 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	Dec. 25	11 A.M.	
China	Jan. 4	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	,, 18	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Dec. 30	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam-packets are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after-packet at 3 P.M.

After-packet letters are not forwarded unless a four annas stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.:—

Saturday ... December ... 23 Saturday ...December ... 30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 5; every additional 4 ounces—annas 5.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871:—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At Noon. At Noon.
Thursday ... Jan. 1872 ... 4 Thursday ...Jan. 1872 ... 18.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At Noon.
Thursday ... Jan, 1872 .. 18

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf during the year 1871:—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE

Monday ... January ... 2

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE

Monday ... December... 25

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. on the day of departure of Steamer, as above shown.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following date from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations:—

Saturday ... December ... 30

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 1st October, and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting — At General Post Office: Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After-Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	8-30 A.M.	10 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1-30 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, &c., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	......	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having reduced the Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half, the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

The uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One Year, in advance	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half Year ,,	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three Months ,,	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One Month ,,	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0 the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in Town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

IN the beginning of January the size of this Paper will be altered to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL, BYCULLA.

HEAD MASTER—Mr. J. A. SWORNSBOURNE, (Late 2nd Master Albert College, Framlingham).
HEAD MISTRESS—Miss WATLING.

The above Church of England School, which teaches up to the University Standard for Matriculation, has now moved permanently into the upper-storied Bungalow that has been purchased for its accommodation in Love Lane—a spacious building with large Class Rooms and School Rooms. Dormitories up-stairs.

FEES—Varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per month, according to age and requirements.

Boarders, for whom there is excellent accommodation, are received by the Head Master and Head Mistress

F. L. SHARPIN, M.A.,
Chaplain of Byculla and Hon. Superintendent.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail or Europe.

Per Annum ....Rs. 10 0 0

NOTICE.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India. Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. ..Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

SOLANO—December 17th, at Arrah, the wife of Enrique Solano, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

LEONARD—December 17th, at Hastings, Calcutta, Major James Leonard, aged 64 years and 10 months.

PYLE—December 17th, at Simla, of croup, Emma Sophia, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Pyle, aged 20 months.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1871.

IN a leading article, published in the *Gazette* of the 11th instant, we spoke of Dr. Hunter's *Indian Mussulmans* as having been "written at "the instance of Lord Mayo," and stated that "Lord Mayo and his friends had first put forth "a book to create 'alarmism,' and then cried "out—'Who's afraid'"? We are now asked by a correspondent to correct these statements, which, he says, "injure the book as a literary "speculation, and make Lord Mayo appear in "a light which tends to misrepresent the truth." In order that any such work could be written, it was necessary, our correspondent says, for the author "to have access to the Records, and "the Governor General's assent was required "for this. But, although Lord Mayo doubtless "thought it well that the facts of the case should "be known, he did not see the book or manu-"script before publication, and he was in no "way responsible for its contents." We give this correction for what it is worth, and need hardly say that we never dreamt of attributing to Lord Mayo a share in the authorship of *Our Indian Mussulmans*. The credit of having composed what, from a literary point of view, is an excellent work of art, belongs exclusively to Dr. Hunter, but our correspondent's letter seems to us merely to confirm the opinion that Lord Mayo must be held responsible for the publication of the book. What really is the difference between our statement that the *Indian Mussulmans* was written "at the instance of Lord Mayo," and "put "forth by the Viceroy and his friends," and the statement of our correspondent that "Lord "Mayo doubtless thought it well that the facts "of the case should be known," and supplied Dr. Hunter with the materials out of which he constructed his startling narrative of the Wahabee conspiracy?

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce has remonstrated against the new arrangement made by the Post Office for the departure of the English mail from Bombay on the Monday instead of the Saturday evening; but the remonstrance comes too late to be taken any notice of. A year ago Mr. Monteath, the Postmaster General, wrote to the Chamber explaining very fully and clearly the reasons why Monday would be selected as the most convenient day in the week for starting the Homeward mails from Bombay; and the Committee of the Chamber, in replying to his letter, declared that they "fully recognized the diffi-"culty pointed out in the way of proposing any "other arrangement that would be more conve-"nient to Bombay, and were satisfied that, in "the event of any modification of the proposal "being made hereafter, the Post Master Ge-"neral would do what he could to make "any change that might be necessary as "convenient for Bombay as circumstances could "permit." The Postmaster General naturally considered this letter as an acceptance of his proposal; and it is absurd for the Chamber now, after a year's peaceful slumber, to start into life in order to upset arrangements already concluded. Tuesday would, probably, be a more convenient day than Monday for the departure of the mail, so far as the mercantile community is concerned; but the Chamber ought to have taken an opportunity of stating its views in detail long ago. The Secretary speaks of being "surprised' by the telegram announcing the intended change; but the news that the Mont Cenis tunnel had been opened, and that it was probable the mails would soon go through France again, ought to have been known even in the Chamber of Commerce before the middle of this month. The way in which this question has been treated is only another illustration of the Chamber's want of vitality. Why was not Mr. Monteath's letter published, and discussion on it invited, a year ago? The Committee of the Chamber is only favoured with letters from Government on such subjects, because it is supposed to be a convenient medium of communication with the public; and it has no right to bury the correspondence for a whole year till it is completely out of date. On all purely mercantile questions it is of little moment to the public what the Chamber does; but there are many questions of general interest on which the Chamber ought to make it a rule, if it wishes to be of any use, to take the public into its confidence; and it can only kill itself by adopting a system of exclusiveness. We are glad, however, to see that our protests against this policy of reserve are now beginning to have some effect, and that the Chamber is a little less afraid of publicity now than it was two months ago; and we are not without hopes that, if this improvement is maintained, the mercantile community of Bombay may yet regain some of its lost influence.

THE annual invaliding season in our army has once more commenced, and the magnificent fleet of H. M.'s transports are coming and going, as if a journey to and from India was hardly worth consideration and an every-day occurrence. But we fancy very different thoughts are passing through the various minds on board one of those vessels. Friends, relatives, often all that a man has dear to him in the world, left behind, as the outward voyage separates them day by day, joy, anticipation, and anxiety to meet once more, cheer the homeward bound, whilst some poor fellows are indifferent and calm, knowing that it is yet doubtful whether the disease, produced by climate, duty, and exposure, will assume its supremacy and consign them to the deep deep sea, or, if it be mercifully checked by the invigorating breeze, and the cooler air, render him helpless, a burden on others, and always an invalid.

That very much has been done towards ameliorating the pernicious effect of an Indian climate, and more particularly of Indian habits, on the health of our soldiers, we will readily admit; but on the subject of invaliding, and the immense value (that is peculiarly potent in India) of change of air and scene for sickly and convalescent men, very much more advance is needed, and very many more opportunities should be afforded for obtaining such a boon. A soldier under present arrangements has but *one opportunity a year* to get home or to the hills. He must, in fact, get sick at a certain time, and, if he should not carry out such an extraordinary expectation, he must fight single-handed with his disease, lie in the regimental hospital, and live in the very place that has already proved unsuitable and deleterious to his constitution for the intervening months until the *annual invaliding season*. How many lives could, humanly speaking, have been saved, if regimental medical officers were permitted to send men for "change" at the time they considered it advisable? How many diseases would have been unconfirmed? How many invalids saved? These are questions that bear reflection, and we shall not, we are sure, be thought unreasonable or ridiculous by saying—they should be answered. That measures might be taken to establish, say at Calcutta, Bombay, and Kurrachee, *floating sanitaria* is not a romantic idea. The very troopships themselves, idle for a season, would become available; the railway communication throughout India puts the difficulty of transport very much on one side, and but little is wanted to place the glorious benefit of sea air within the reach of our sickly army. That such an arrangement would be of service, the Medical Department know full well, and so do the invalids themselves. Look at the fever stricken patient from the dry up-country climate, after he has seen and smelt the sea for a few days, and you find his eye brighten, his skin moist, and his heart joyful. Every hour, even on his journey, that he neared the coast he improved, and what you feared would prove a trying and even doubtful trip has become a restorative, and perhaps curative, agent.

Why should matters prove different in civil and military life? We say they would not if tried, and who has ever thought of suggesting an annual invaliding season, or any particular month in the year for change of air to the sick civilian or Government servant? Who amongst our medical friends would care about taking the responsibility of detaining a patient nine, ten, or eleven months, when he considered change of air and scene absolutely necessary for recovery? Who then is the responsible party in the case of a sick soldier?

Financially and economically, the matter is worth consideration. Each man in our army is an expensive necessity: he is valued at so much money, roughly speaking £200. If by the expenditure of a small sum you save the larger amount, such an outlay must be justifiable. We are fully convinced that the establishment of sanitaria on our sea coasts, or in our harbours, would come under this argument, and that the political as well as philanthropic character of such an undertaking be speedily recognized. With the small amount of military stations on the seaboard it is impossible to give our soldiers a turn of service at them sufficiently often to obtain any benefit, but it surely is not an impossibility to afford the advantage to sickly men. There is no difficulty (and they were and are many), but what has been overcome in establishing and working our hill sanitaria? Each battery or regiment has given to it a certain proportion of space yearly, and the journey is very often much longer and more fatiguing than that to the coast, whilst the change is frequently not so suitable or complete. Why not then supplement our hill stations with some marine ones? The difficulties of selection of suitable localities are met by the employment of vessels. A century ago Liud recommended such an arrangement in the West Indies, and perhaps we may hope some consideration may be paid to the suggestion for the East Indies.

And, finally, are our principles of invaliding, as carried out at present, sufficiently comprehensive? Is it not too often the case that the *incurable* or *confirmed* disease forms the reason for the man "being brought before the Board?" Should not our aim rather be to detect disease when it is commencing to tell seriously upon the constitution, and, by temporarily dispensing with the services of the soldier, effectually check, if not eradicate, the disorder, and ensure his future lengthened efficiency? It is to our mind a pity to wait for the full development of disease and to fill our homeward-bound ships with cases, if not marked for ultimate discharge from the service, of great doubt as to their future progress. "Prevention is better than cure;" surely then prevention must be far more profitable and necessary than allowing a case to become doubtful if not incurable. Such "prevention" can only be satisfactorily carried out in the matter of sickness in our army, by a much more extensive and lenient dealing with sickly soldiers, an increase to our health-restoring stations, and a much more liberal course on the part of Government, with increased freedom of action afforded to our medical officers.

THE Governor of Madras has issued invitations for a ball to be given at Government House on 11th January.

JESSA the Dhurumtollah murderer was to be hanged on Thursday morning at the Calcutta Jail.

THE printer and publisher of the *Indian Daily News* has been fined Rs. 10 for publishing the advertisement of a raffle.

MAJOR GENERAL W. F. MARRIOTT, late Military Secretary to Government, arrived from England on Thursday by the steamer Arabia.

ON an enquiry lately made by the Madras Government as to whether natives are appointed as Agents in Branch Banks in the Bengal Presidency, the Government of India have replied to that Government in the negative.

WILKIE COLLINS' new story, entitled, "Miss or Mrs.?" which is appearing in the *Englishman's Weekly Journal*, will also be published in the Christmas number of the *Graphic*. The story will occupy the whole of the letter-press of the number, in quantity equalling about one volume of a three-volume novel, and will be illustrated by six full-page engravings by Mr. Fildes (the illustrator of the "Mystery of Edwin Drood") and Mr. Woods.

THE *Madras Athenæum* says the local Government have determined to prevent the wanton and indiscriminate destruction of elephants now only too common. In a minute by his Lordship the Governor, Lord Napier is of opinion "that the enactment of a law for the preservation of an animal so useful for the purposes of labour and so indispensable in India to military operations can be justified on grounds altogether different from those which may be urged in favour of a law for the preservation of flying game or the beasts of the chase. It is strictly a matter of public policy to prevent the extermination of the elephant, a result which it is feared might be attained at no distant date in the forests and mountain ranges of this Presidency should some defensive regulations not be adopted." An Act will probably be laid before the Legislative Council at the next meeting with this object.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

SANDRINGHAM, 21ST DEC., NOON.

A bulletin just issued states that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has passed a very good night, and that his strength has gradually improved.

MILITARY ITEMS.

THE next Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition will be again held at Lucknow, and will be opened in the beginning of March 1872. The Exhibition will be the ordinary one for the Bengal Presidency only.

THE *Indian Daily News* says—"Colonel Chitty, Military Accountant, Bombay, has come round to Calcutta with a view to place in harmony the systems of account in force at the two Presidencies. A Madras Pay Examiner is also said to have travelled to the City of Palaces with a view to enlarge his mind."

SPORTING TOPICS AND CLUB GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.

THE Shrewsbury race meeting was brought to a close by one of the finest races of the season, the Great Shropshire Handicap of 500 sovs., won after a very exciting race by a short head by "Cleveland," the property of that fine old sportsman, General Peel. The colt ran with great gameness, being disappointed in getting through his horses till opposite the enclosure, and only caught "Gertrude" in the last stride. "Adonis" has had too much to do, and has had all the steel knocked out of him for this year; he ran very slow all the way, and finished last but one out of a field of twenty. Captain Harford's riding was quite a treat, and he bids fair to supply the place in the list of gentlemen jockeys vacant by the death of poor George Ede (Mr. Edwards). Mr. Thomas has been amusing himself by a series of "purlers," but he falls as cleverly as he rides, which is saying a good deal. The "Klarikoff" accident was very nearly enacted over again, for "Stanley," "Good Hope," and "Bête Rouge," narrowly escaped being burnt to death in their stalls. During the morning the litter of "Good Hope's" box caught fire and the horse was severely scorched, the hair of his mane and tail being burnt off right up to the roots, while the lower parts of his body were dreadfully blistered and flakes of skin came off in patches. Fortunately the fire spread no further, though both the other occupants were nearly smothered by the smoke. Nature has beaten all comers at Warwick, and, after three days running, the "Icy King" stepped in and declared the meeting null and void before the programme had been got through, and many an owner who had brought his horses there calculating on their paying for the winter's keep returned disappointed. That excellent old sportsman and most popular gentleman, Mr. G. Payne, won the Great Midland and County stakes with "Musket" by "Toxophilite," the late Lord Derby's great disappointment. The horse that secured this race last year, "Shannon," a three-year old with 8st. 7lb. on her, ran the great mare her Goodwood Cup win proved her to be. I am inclined to think that a match at weight for age between the Cambridgeshire winner "Sabinus" and "Musket" over the Beacon Course would prove one of the finest struggles imaginable, for after this performance of the latter's at Warwick there can be little to chose between them. This has been a peculiarly fortunate week for Lord Glasgow's stallions, a son of the splendid Anglo-Arab "Knowsley" having won the Shrewsbury Cup, a son of "Brother to Strafford" the Shropshire Handicap, and a son of "Toxophilite" the Midland Counties Handicap. The young stallion "Cecrops," about the most perfect shaped horse ever foaled, but unfortunately no stayer, though he showed a very high turn of speed, left his mark by Captain Machell's "Curtius" having won the £100 plate for two-year olds, and I confidently predict a great future for this horse at the stud. No less than one hundred and fifty-two horses arrived at Warwick to contend for the several stakes. Fordham did not ride, so Maidment, the ex-churchwarden of Kenley, and he divide the premiership of winning mounts—86—between them; the former however numbering amongst his the One Thousand, Oaks, St. Leger, and Cesarewitch. On the other hand, Fordham has been first in almost all the great handicaps throughout the season, and the way he crammed, by dint of almost superhuman riding, "Sabinus" in first for the Cambridgeshire, was beyond a "Caution." Wells has got too *fleshy*, as the travelling American young lady spoke of her stay-at-home parent (*Punch*), and retires, having ridden but three times the season, yet scoring the Alexandra Place and Ascot stakes, showing thereby that to the last he retains the cunning of former days. No jockey has ever been so popular, and few ever, from first to last, went so undeniably straight. French, however, has equalled his double-running Derby win. The next highest scores of the season are Jarvis (66), Cannon (62), Wyatt (59), French, including the Derby (58), Jeffery (58), Hudson (47), Gray (45), Chaloner (43), and Newhouse (42). Amongst owners, Baron Rothschild is, as a matter of course, the largest winner of 1871: three of his animals have alone bettered his already long banker's credit by £22,230: "Hannah" £12,370, "Favonius" £5,990, and "Corisande" £3,510. A few days ago, at Folkestone, the Baron made the following speech, and I imagine that those who take his advice and "follow the Baron" in 1872 will be in the right boat, though for my part I cannot see on what grounds the owner of "Mentmore" reckons on beating "Prince Charlie" for the Derby, though I am quite prepared to admit "Laburnum" to be one of the nicest two-year olds out for years; perhaps his straight tip, for the wind-up of his speech can be considered nothing else, refers to his "King Tom" out of "Maid Marian" colt, another very promising horse. The Baron spoke in these words which form valuable testimony from one so well qualified to speak truly and from experience—

At the civic banquet held at the Pavilion Hotel, Folkestone, on Thursday night, in honour of Mr. J. Hoad, the new mayor of that borough, Baron Rothschild was among the distinguished company present, and in reply to the toast of his health, after referring to several local and political topics, the Baron concluded as follows:—"I do not know whether I ought to allude to any other subject. (Cries of 'The Derby.') I do not know whether I ought to allude to the subject of the turf. (Loud applause.) Gentlemen, I have paid some little attention, and given my support to the turf. Why? Because it brings all classes within its circle; and we see the merits and demerits of everybody. I won't say anything about the morality of racing; I leave that to my rev. friend who proposed my health. (Laughter.) I will speak as to its being made lucrative. It requires first of all great capital, great attention, great knowledge of the animals, and last, not least, great honesty in one's dependants. (Hear.) Now, gentlemen, I have given great attention to it for years; I have brought up a great many animals, and I am proud to say that the persons I have employed I have never found dishonest. (Cheers.) A great deal is often said about the dishonesty of persons employed on the turf, but my experience is that they are not a whit more dishonest than people in other avocations. If you reward them properly they will support you and go with you." (Loud applause.) Later in the evening Baron Rothschild, in taking leave of the company, said—"I have a secret to communicate, but being apprehensive of a committee of the House of Commons, I hope it won't go beyond this room; it is—The Baron will race next year; follow the Baron." (Great cheering.)

"Parmesan" by "Sweetmeat" out of "Gruyére" by "Verulam," from not being quite fashionably bred, had not the chances he should have had, but is in future likely enough to have his harem well filled. Being now at fourteen years of age the progenitor of "Favonius," "Cremorne," and "Modena," is now quite at the top of the tree, and all desirous of seeing a really blood-looking, perfectly made, powerful, well-limbed, and sound English thoroughbred horse should visit him at Rufford Abbey. Let him be the sealed pattern for all stallions imported to India for stud purposes, for he is all that is required to correct the hideous mistakes the English stallions, so far as they are concerned, and they are not the chief offenders, have perpetrated in the East Indian Government studs. Here is a horse, a winner of the Metropolitan Stakes and of the Gold Vase at Ascot, as sound and as free from blemish as the day he was foaled, not a great overgrown monster, but a blood-like animal standing on the toughest and best-shaped of feet, and in his rich glossy-brown coat just fifteen hands one inch high. He has a lean head with an eye large and bold as any Arab's, clean in the throttle and thin in the jaw-bone, a neck all symmetry and strength, strong back and loins, wide hips, quarters fully developed with immense muscular development in his buttocks, gaskins, thighs, and fore arms, flat broad knees and immense clean bony hocks with plenty of base to them, plenty of steel wire-like ligaments and tendon below the knee, and, finally, standing true and well. To my eye he is a nicer horse than "Newminster," a horse of the same size now dead. His daughter "Modena" takes very much after him. His dam unfortunately is in Prussia. The "Queen Mary" blood is again to the front with that clever two-year old "Red Light" by "Rataplan" out of the smart poney "Borealis." Somehow or other that blood is always cropping up and doing something. Mr. John Peart, once a crack gentleman-rider and for years past connected with the Whitewall establishment, and Jem Perren, the trusty head lad of the late John Scott, will together keep up the prestige of the great Malton establishment; practically everything will be managed as if their good old master was there still.

Eight days ago there was a very sporting match run at Newmarket by a biped, a Mr. Leeds, a tall, smart fellow, who had evidently been at the game before, and who hails from Bury St. Edmunds. The match arose immediately after "Sabinus" had won the Cambridgeshire, the time registered by one of Benson's chronographs being exactly 2 minutes 7 seconds, when Mr. Leeds said he could run the course in three times the time, viz., 6 minutes 21 seconds. No sooner said than "done along a' you" was heard on all sides, and the aspirant readily accommodated all comers at 6 to 4. The permission of the Jockey Club having been obtained on Thursday, the match came off, the runner chosing the upper ground. He ran all through at a good steady pace and covered the 1 mile *plus* 240 yards in 5 minutes 42½ seconds, winning cleverly with lots of time to spare and heaps of coin to take home to Bury. At the Dukes' stand a friend joined him to tell the time of day.

According to the *Melbourne Weekly Times* a Mr. David Jones is sending to this country a Waler steeplechase crack, called the "Dutchman," to try conclusions with our great cross-country performers in the Liverpool Grand National run in March next. Very sporting and enterprising but very foolish I submit on the part of the Antipodean, for the horse has not arrived yet, and after being three months cooped up in a sailing vessel and with a winter before him, I do not see how he can be expected to perform with credit over the Aintree Course. He is reported to be clever at post and rails, but there he will find every kind of obstacle, ground he has not been used to go over or through, and what is worse a class of opponent and a pace he has no conception of. In March, however, he must be beaten for want of condition. All who have raced in India know how essential acclimatization is. The "Dutchman" will do as much as "Nancy," the mare sent from Calcutta did, and no more.

The Championship four-oared match was rowed on the Tyne last Wednesday, and resulted in an easy victory for Winship's crew by a distance of three good lengths. The steering of the winning boat was certainly superior to that of Chambers, but the victory was really due to the youthful vigour of the crew. Neither boat carried a coxswain, and the long toilsome journey of four miles and a half against wind and tide was pulled at a great pace throughout. Chambers' crew had to contend against great disadvantages from the first, for the match was first mooted at Halifax before the death or murder of the champion Renforth, the stroke oarsman of the boat. A more plucky "ding dong" race was never rowed, and as it is understood that personal feelings, more than the stake, urged both crews to their utmost efforts, the trial must be regarded as conclusive. Out of this feeling many challenges have arisen. J. Sadler refuses to row Harry Kelly on even terms, but will give him an advantage at both ends over the recognized Tyne Course. Bagnall will row Kelly on level terms, and two of the Winship crew offer to row Kelly and any man he can find a double scull race for £100 or £200 a-side. Christ Church is at the head of the Challenge Fours at Oxford, and at the sister University the great question now is the construction of the boat for 1872. Mr. Low will not row again. Lord Lurgan's nomination is first favorite for the Waterloo Cup. Cook beat Bennett by 58 out of 1000 up; none of the breaks were of any great importance till Bennett, by means of a succession of brilliant strokes, ran his score up from 839 to 932. In the hunting field little is being done owing to cold, wild weather, frost and snow. I have just noticed that the famous greyhound "Master McGrath" has been withdrawn from the stud for the present, to be trained again no doubt for the Waterloo Cup, but surely the dog is too old to have retained his fire and speed.

The great Tichborne trial still drags its weary length along, the only witness of any importance who has been examined this week being Mr. Bulpitt, the Winchester banker, who gave his evidence in a very emphatic, frank, and easy manner. Like dozens of others he has no doubt of the claimant's identity. *Punch's* portrait of the obese Sir Roger is excellent. It is stated that Lady Mordaunt's friends are still doubtful as to her soundness of mind, and that she has been placed under the care of experienced medical men. This of course points to a postponement of the divorce trial Sir Charles is so bent on.

St. James' Hall having been renovated, the Christy Minstrels have recommenced their entertainment, and two songs by Lutz, "The Fairy Glen" and "All like faded Flowers are gone," are delightfully fresh and charming, certain to attain the highest popularity. "Kiss Kiss," the song sung by that delightful singer Miss Dolaro in the second act of Genevieve de Brabant, is most—what shall I call it?—luscious and exciting, but the performer must be pretty and suggestive of the words of the song. Offenbach has a deal to answer for. The opera itself is an immense success, and, thanks to the lessees of the Philharmonic Theatre, the Opera Bouffee of Paris is quite established in London. Miss Emily Soldeno sings the part of Drogan in this little opera, and from her the amorous pastry-cook receives the best of treatment; she sings a funny song with a dash and brilliancy beyond praise, her other singing being not behind it. I could go every night to the Philharmonic to hear these charmers, and sleep all the better for it. At Bruxelles the other day I had an opportunity of hearing Adelina Patti both sing and walk. The singing of course was perfect, but the performance on *terra firma* the most extravagantly vulgar action I ever had the ill luck to behold. It was not the suggestive wriggle of the *demi monde*—far be it from me to link so thoroughly a virtuous lady with such a class—but a hop, skip, and jump, all her own, and vastly unbecoming. The Marquis, a well-nurtured gentleman, putting me very much in mind of poor Edward Chapple, of the 95th, and the Bombay High Court, but wanting his wit, intelligence, and *bonhommie*, seemed pleased with his wife's gait, so I suppose, being off the stage, we have no right to condemn. It astonished "*les brave Belges*," themselves infamous walkers, not a little. Anything less like the dignified swim of a blue-blood Marquise it is hardly possible to picture.

The world of fashion is shaken to its centre by the announcement in *Le Sport* that war has been declared on chignons. President Grant, the matter-of-fact soldier, President of the United States, has decreed that no lady "wearing that appendage or any other artificial appendage to the hair is to be admitted to the President's receptions." In Germany, where French fashions, and even the French language, are all three hateful, such a thing as chignon is not to be seen. The difficulty President Grant, or his master of ceremonies, will have to deal with will be to determine, in the cloak room, the reality from the falsity, for some are now so cleverly constructed as to defy even the practised eye of Carter Smith himself: others again are so very candid that they appear to have chucked on by a pitch-fork.

Limited Liability Companies are all the rage, and I see amongst the lists of directors John Tanner, Esq., and Major T. J. Holland, C.B. This latter gentleman acquired his acute knowledge of joint stock enterprise in Abyssinia, I presume. Some of the companies appear legitimate, the proportion of these being small compared with those seemingly the very reverse. The object of one is to improve indigo growth and manufacture at Coconada, in the South of India, and is put forward by Madras men chiefly. Another proposes to import oysters "all alive O!" from America!!!

That bestial Boulton and Park case has intruded itself on the public again. A misguided young woman named Mary Jane Kenneaux having, by personating the late—I suppose his Lordship can be called "the late"—Lord Arthur Clinton, of not very pleasant memory, obtained certain sums of money. As she had a few masculine habits, such as smoking and interlarding her conversation with a few d——s, and as her attire was a sort of hermaphrodite mixture, she did not find it a difficult task to get round and fleece the simple Mrs. Underwood and her trusting friends, especially as her statements were backed by letters purporting to be from no less a person than the Countess of Londesborough. She described to her gullable *pigeons* how that she had been dosed with chloroform, put into her coffin and screwed down, how that when the room was empty she burst her shell open and escaped, and had to be in hiding till the criminal statute of limitation put her beyond the power of criminal prosecution. This specious tale was, of course, repeated in the masculine gendor. A few months' hard labour will do this young lady no harm: she is committed for trial, and there are numerous other charges against her.

Private letters from the Channel Squadron, dated Gibraltar the 16th inst., report that no less than 127,000 pounds of biscuit had been condemned on account of bad flour having been used in the manufacture. This reads like a case that should be dealt with by a criminal court, and the country should at least insist on its being investigated by the Commission of Inquiry on the loss of the Megæra, of which Lord Lawrence is President. Mr. Childers, who has returned to the Admiralty with renewed health, will not shirk full investigation. Our Navy is on its trial, and nothing must be extenuated.

NEWS-LETTER.

RAIPORE.

12TH DECEMBER.

I HEAR that two arches of a bridge have given away on the Nagpore road, which will, it is said, necessitate the reconstruction of the entire bridge. It is just seven years since it was constructed, and like all P. W. constructions it could not be expected to stand much longer.

A most brutal murder was committed a few days ago in this district by a woman on a boy about nine years of age, for the sake of ornaments valued at about 3 or 4 rupees. The murderess sent her own son about the same age to the murdered boy to entice him into her house to play, and after getting him into the house she sat on his chest and strangled him in the presence of her child. When first questioned the boy denied all knowledge of his playmate, but when he found that he was the last person with whom he was seen, he then stated that both had gone out in a neighbouring tank on a boat, and that the boy fell off the boat and was drowned. This led the police to have the tank dragged that very night by torchlight, and after a careful search up to 2 A.M., nothing having been found, the boy was again questioned, and after a good deal of pressing he promised to show where the missing boy was at daybreak if they would allow him to go to sleep then. This was done, and sure enough at the appointed time he took the police to his house and pointed out where the boy was buried in about a foot of earth and covered over with *ooplas* (cowdung cakes used as fuel by the poor). The murderess is now on her trial. She must indeed be a heartless creature, for besides this son, she has an infant in arms about six months old.—*Delhi Gazette.*

BOMBAY.

FAIR.—The annual fair at Matoonga takes place from to-day.

MAHARAJA VENKUT GIREE left Bombay for Madras on Thursday.

SUITS IN THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—On Thursday 185 new suits were filed in the Bombay Small Causes Court.

A NEW APPOINTMENT AT RAJCOTE.—We learn that Government contemplates the appointment of a Special Assistant Political Agent at Rajcote.

THEFT.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced one Gunoo Wittoba to six months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing certain silver ornaments belonging to Casee, woman.

ACCIDENT.—On Thursday a horse belonging to Mr. Collett took fright while going along Malabar Hill Road, and ran against a wall, breaking the shafts and springs of the buggy.

THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIER NOWSAREE MADRESSA.—A Parsee graduate of the Bombay University is shortly to be appointed as headmaster of the Cowasjee Jehanghier Nowsaree Madressa.

EXCOMMUNIATION.—According to the *Bombay Summachar*, a meeting of the members of the Dusa Sanya caste was held on Tuesday night, when it was resolved to excommunicate two members of the caste.

THE DEPUTY SHERIFF.—Mr. Malins, the Deputy Sheriff, is to resign his office from 1st January next; and Mr. Cleary, solicitor, will probably be appointed in his place.

HIGH COURT VACATION.—The High Court, both on its Appellate and Original Jurisdiction Sides, will be closed on account of the Christmas holidays from to-morrow, the 24th inst., to the 9th January next, both days inclusive.

THE SURAT LOCAL FUND.—Mr. Veerbhudra Hurrybhudra, Jageerdar of Wuracha, has been elected a member of the Local Fund Committee at Surat, in room of Mr. Motiram Dulputram, who has been appointed Dewan to the Rao of Cutch.

THE CHIEF OF JAMKHUNDEE.—We understand that the Chief of Jamkhundee, Rao Bahadoor Gopalrao Hurry Deshmook, Judge of the Small Causes Court at Ahmedabad, and two other Hindoo gentlemen, [illegible] to proceed to England in February next.

HOW THINGS ARE LOOKING IN BARODA.—The *Gujerat Friend* hears that in consequence of H. H. Mulharrao having commenced to levy a sort of income-tax in his dominions, the male population of the village of W[illegible] have fled from the village. The women and children are preparing to follow the males.

DEATH OF A PARSEE STATION MASTER AT TITWALLA.—Mr. Shapoorjee Dadabhoy Soortee, formerly employed under Mr. Turquand, of the Bombay Civil Service, and lately employed in the Railway Department as station master at Titwalla, died at Titwalla, of fever, on the 20th inst. Mr. Mills, the Superintendent, took considerable trouble in attending to the deceased.

ACTION FOR WAGES.—At the Small Causes Court yesterday, before Judge Manockjee Cursetjee, David Robertson sued the Secretary of State for India in Council, to recover Rs. 111, being the wages as Acting Sub-Conductor in the Marine Storekeeper's Department, Dockyard, for the month of November last. The parties not answering to their names, the Judge ordered the cause to be struck off the list.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

March	Queen of England	Pieffe[illegible]
Overture	Le Cheval de Bronze	Auber
Quad.	Scotch	Faust
Sel. (Op.)	Tancredi	Rossini
Valse	Claribel	Coote
Galop	Feld Jager	Peplow

THE GAEKWAR AND NEWSPAPER CONTRIBUTORS.—A native contemporary learns from Baroda that the Guicowar is at present busily engaged in finding out the persons who now and then contribute to English newspapers information connected with Baroda State affairs, and he also handsomely rewards those who give any clue regarding the obnoxious contributors. The *Jam-e-Jamshed* recommends His Highness not to trifle with such things, but to pay more attention to the improvement of his State.

ASSAULT.—A Parsee named [illegible] Muncherjee was yesterday charged in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, for committing an assault [illegible] person of Mr. William Thorley, Preventive Officer, [illegible] terday morning, about 9 o'clock. Mr. Thorley was [illegible] duty at the Apollo Bunder, when defendant [illegible] at the bunder with a large despatch box. He was asked what the box contained, [illegible] information, and told [illegible] to go away. Complainant then [illegible] the contents of the box, but he again [illegible]. Mr. Thorley laid hold of the box, when the defendant shoved him, and told him to go away. The Magistrate convicted the defendant [illegible]

THE SURAT CARTING AGENCY CASE.—It will be remembered that about three months ago a Parsee [illegible] Surat, named Rustomjee Jamsetjee, charged Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Carting Agent B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and others, with criminal misappropriation, &c. The case was heard before Mr. Ollivant, Full-power Magistrate of Surat, and the charges were dismissed. Subsequently Mr. Byramjee preferred charges of perjury and defamation against Rustomjee Jamsetjee. The charges were investigated before Jugjeevandas Khooshaldas, Full-power Magistrate of Surat, who committed the prisoner for trial before the Sessions Court. He was tried before Mr. W. H. Newnham Acting Session Judge of Surat, and was acquitted. We now learn from the *Gujerat Friend* that Rustomjee is to move the High Court for permission to conduct the proceedings against Mr. Byramjee and others.

FIRES.—Yesterday morning, about five o'clock, [illegible] mal, employed in the office of Mr. Tennent, in the Sassoon Buildings, Apollo Street, discovered the office to be on fire. He raised an alarm, which brought the police to the spot, and the fire was soon put out. The fire originated in a writing table drawer, where a box of matches had been kept. The damage done to the property is trifling.—Fire broke out about seven o'clock last night amongst a lot of rubbish in the gully next the large building in which Mr. Neuberg's shop is located. It was a fortunate circumstance that almost immediately after the fire was discovered a fireman was on the spot, who broke open the door of the gully, and with the help of the neighbours extinguished it; for had the fire once caught the large building the consequences, with probably only a light pressure of water in the pipes, might have been [illegible] serious.

ON Thursday last, Mr. Vishnu Ghanasham presented a petition to a Division Bench of the High Court, Appellate Side (the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill), on behalf of one [illegible] Gopal, [illegible] trate of [illegible] month, [illegible] Mr. Vishnu [illegible] were illegal, [illegible] tion to [illegible] public [illegible] from the magistrate's finding, Mr. Vishnu continued, that the accused was a police constable, and used to do writing work in the police station at Linner, in the Nassick district; that he usually filled up the diary, as the chief officer in charge of the station did not know how to read or write; and that as he omitted to enter in the diary a certain complaint made at the station, relating to the theft of pigeons, and did not report the same to his superior officer, the magistrate found him guilty of the offence described in section 176 of the Penal Code. Mr. Vishnu submitted that granting all those facts to be true, his client did not come under that section, as there was no law which bound him to do what he was charged with having omitted to do. The Court admitted the petition, and sent for the record and proceedings of the case, with a view to see if the conviction and sentence required revision under their extraordinary jurisdiction.

THE CROPS AT POONA.—We are sorry to say that the accounts which we receive from the districts around Poona regarding the rubbee crops are not favourable. In two or three of the districts the rain, which fell about a month ago, had a good effect; but even in these districts the crops are deficient. In others we are sorry to learn that they are almost a complete failure. The poor people are beginning to suffer already from the high prices of grain, and their prospects for the future are gloomy in the extreme.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

OF the 227 candidates who [illegible] Matriculation Examination in [illegible] Bombay University, 160 are Hindoos, [illegible] Parsees, [illegible] Christians, and 2 Mahomedans.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Indus, [illegible] h.-p., Captain H. B. Greaves, will [illegible] and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Surgeon Pope. Lieut. [illegible]
Mr. J. Hayward. Mr. [illegible]
Lieut. Knox.

FOR BRINDISI.

Surgeon Major & Mrs. Clark & child. Mr. [illegible]
Mr. P. MacFadyen. Mr. [illegible]
Mr. E. J. Hardcastle. Mr. F. M. Yond.
Mr. & Mrs. Nillock. Mr. MacMeeken.
Mr. A. Dent. Mr. Wichelo.
Mr. A. Robinson. Baboo [illegible] Kissen Sen.
Mr. G. C. Roy.

FOR SUEZ.

Mr. R. Evans. General Salisbury.
Mr. Maclean.

HIGH COURT.—23RD DECEMBER.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE.)
ECCLESIASTICAL AND OTHER MOTIONS.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)
FOR JUDGMENT.

949-71—In Person—Khunderao Morojee vs. Khoja Husson Lalljee and others—G. S. Judge.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

353-71—Dallas and Lynch—Ameenabai, widow, vs. [illegible]

[illegible]-71—[illegible]

757-70—S. [illegible]

337-71—J. [illegible]

339-71—[illegible]

177-71—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Rustomjee Ardaseer D[illegible] vs. Dosseebai and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
LONG CAUSES.

270-71—R. J. Abraham—Sha Ludha Nathoo vs. Khatree Abba Jakhanee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

276-71—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Lilladhur and others vs. D. M. Elder—Acland, Prentis and Bishop.

278-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Narayen Suntojee vs. Chumajee Sewram—Manisty and Fletcher.

280—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Lowjee Heerjee vs. Jadhowjee Curson and another—Jefferson and Payne.

282-71—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Goredhundass Purshotumdass vs. Jewraj Goverdhundass—No appearance.

286-71—Dallas and Lynch—Aveychuldass Chugondass vs. Nursotumdass Jaithabhoy—Leathes and Crawford.

288-71—Dallas and Lynch—Mona Heerjee vs. Jaitha Jairam and others—No appearance.

298-71—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Fuke Abdula bin K. and others vs. Mahomed Hoosein—C. Tyebjee.

300-71—In Person—Josee Mooljee Damjee vs. Sumsoodeen Ismonjee—No appearance.

316-71—J. Gopall—Ragoo Babajee vs. Ganjabai and others—H. E. Hope.

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SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE ship Eastern Light, 1,245 tons, Captain John McFee, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 6,086 bales of cotton, 3,312 cwts. of galls, 305 cwts. of coir yarn, 300 cwts. of horns, and 1,627½ cwt. of hemp.

THE s.s. Satara, 1,237 tons, Captain J. J. Ballantine, arrived yesterday from the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Ballantine, Mr. Maguire, Mr. Moir, Mr. Kiswell, Major Waddington, and twenty-one deck passengers.

THE s. s Scindia sailed from Madras to London on the 18th with the following passengers:—Messrs. J. O'Donnell, W. H. White, C. J. Barrow, C. Chapman, [illegible] Matheson, S. Mateer, E. Matson, and D. F. Mackenzie, Misses Lake and Hodgkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Hopkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Smith and child, Mrs. Danforth, Mrs. Dowling, Mr. and Mrs. Walker and Mr. Skipwitch.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water Time (H. M.)	High Water Height (FT. IN.)	December.	Low Water Time (H. M.)	Low Water Height (FT. IN.)
[illegible] 50 m	3 9	Saturday ... 23	3 7 m	2 0
[illegible] 10 a	4 7		3 17 a	5 4
[illegible] 31 m	3 0	Sunday ... 24	3 55 m	2 1
[illegible] 40 a	5 1		3 53 a	5 10
[illegible] 7 m	3 0	Monday ... 25	4 27 m	2 2
[illegible] 18 a	5 6		4 [illegible] a	6 1
[illegible] 44 m	3 0	Tuesday ... 26	5 16 m	2 3
[illegible] 50 a	5 9		5 3 a	6 5
[illegible] 18 m	3 1	Wednesday ... 27	5 48 m	2 4
......	......		5 33 a	6 5
[illegible] 21 m	5 9	Thursday ... 28	6 22 m	2 5
[illegible] 52 m	3 1		6 8 a	6 4
[illegible] 55 m	5 9	Friday ... 29	6 56 m	2 7
[illegible] 30 a	3 0		6 43 a	6 1

Full Moon, 27th, 2h. 25m. A.M.

DAVE CARSON.

ON Wednesday evening Mr. Carson and his company gave an entertainment at the P. and O. Company's premises on the Mazagon Bunder. The room was so crowded that several gentlemen had to stand for want of accommodation. We need scarcely repeat that Mr. Carson kept the house in a state of liveliness and [illegible] On Thursday evening he appeared again at [illegible] Theatre, when the house was tolerably [illegible] The most noticeable feature in the performance [illegible] the representation of "The Fight at [illegible] School," in which the history of the [illegible] Franco-Prussian War was delineated in a serio-[illegible] Mr. Carson was frequently applauded [illegible] representation. One of the most mirth-exciting [illegible] the humorous and characteristic impersonation of an "intelligent youth," in which Dave [illegible] ludicrous. Mons. Semeladis, Mr. Her[illegible] and Mr. [illegible]son also maintained their reputation [illegible] posts. Mr. Carson again performs [illegible] P. and O. Dockyard.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.

REPLY TO THE RATEPAYERS' MEMORIAL.

No. 3,774 of 1871.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 16th December 1871.

To A. J. Macdonald, Esq., and others, chairman and members of Committee appointed at a public meeting of the Residents and Ratepayers, Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to inform you that your memorial, dated the 23rd ultimo, has been received, and your representations duly considered, and that His Excellency the Governor in Council is about to introduce a Bill into the Legislative Council, by which the present Municipal constitution will be considerably altered, and in which there will be a provision, which will secure the presence of a limited number of ratepayers in the Municipal body.—I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

H. E. JACOMB,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

THE GRAND DURBAR AT RAJKOTE.

THE *Bombay Chabook* learns from a private telegram that the grand Durbar at Rajkote, which was to take place, on the occasion of investing H. H. the Nawab of Junaghur with the order of the Star of India, on the 21st inst., has been postponed till the 28th inst., on account of the illness of the Nawab.

THE CHANGE OF THE MAIL DAY IN BOMBAY.

Letter from the Secretary Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to A. M. Monteath, Esq., Director General of Post Office of India, dated 12th October 1870.

SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of Management of this Chamber to acknowledge the receipt of [illegible] No. 8,183, dated 4th instant, and to tender [illegible] their thanks for so promptly informing them re[illegible] the change in the mail arrangements to take [illegible] from 1st December. It is to be regretted that [illegible] Government of India did not direct the construction [illegible] conformity [illegible] what you so strongly recommended previously and [illegible] Bombay. [illegible] reference to what is proposed as to next year's arrangements, I am directed by the Committee to point out that Monday 5½ P.M. in the fair season will be a very inconvenient day for the mercantile community of this place, and they would be glad if this part of the proposed arrangements could be altered.—I have, &c.

J. TAYLOR,
Secretary Chamber of Commerce.

[illegible] No. 3,617.

From A. M. Monteath, Esq., Director General of the Post Office of India, to the Secretary Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

SIMLA, 5th November 1870.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 12th October, and particularly to that portion in which you point out "that Monday 5½ P.M. in the fair season will be a very inconvenient day for the mercantile community of this place," I have the honour to observe that any proposal to the London Post Office in respect of the days of departure of the mail steamers from Bombay was based on a careful consideration of the convenience of the three Presidency towns; and I think that the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, will admit that the days suggested by me are on the whole the best. My suggestion was as follows:—

Steamer leaves Bombay, Monsoon, Friday 5½ p.m. Rest of the year Monday 5½ p.m.

Mails closed at Madras at present Tuesday morning; when railway communication is complete, Wednesday evening, Friday morning, Saturday evening.

Mails closed at Calcutta, Tuesday evening, Friday evening.

The objections to the above are (1), inconvenience to Bombay of a Monday departure of steamer, and (2), eventual inconvenience to Madras of a late Saturday* evening departure.

2. I proceed to notice the inconvenience which would result from any other arrangement.

(1.) One day later would result in a Sunday despatch (eventually) from Madras, and would also give a late Saturday evening despatch from Calcutta.

(2.) Two days later would result in a Sunday afternoon despatch from Bombay in the monsoon, a Sunday evening despatch from Calcutta during the rest of the year, and in a Sunday morning despatch from Calcutta [illegible] the year, and in a Sunday morning [illegible] Madras under present arrangements, *i. e.* [illegible] extension of the railway, *as well as in a* [illegible] *despatch from Madras during the fair* [illegible] *communication is complete.*

(3.) Three days later would give Monday for the [illegible] date and for the Calcutta fair [illegible] also for the Madras fair weather [illegible] arrangements, *i. e.*, until further ex[illegible] railway. *It would also give Saturday* [illegible] *the Madras monsoon date when railway communication is completed.*

(4.) One day earlier would result in a Sunday despatch from Bombay during the fair season, in a Monday evening despatch from Calcutta during the monsoon, and in a Monday morning despatch from Madras under present arrangements, *i. e.*, until further extension of the railway.

(5.) Two days earlier would result in a Sunday evening despatch from Calcutta during the monsoon, and in a Sunday morning despatch from Madras during the monsoon under present arrangements.

(6.) Three days earlier would result in a late Saturday evening despatch from Calcutta during the monsoon, and in a Sunday evening despatch (eventually) from Madras during the monsoon.

3. You will see from the above that the question of the days of starting of mail steamers from Bombay is by no means a simple one, and that any days that may be fixed upon give rise to some inconvenience. I believe that the days suggested by me will, on the whole, be productive of the least amount of inconvenience, but I shall of course be ready to consider any remarks upon this subject which the Bombay Chamber of Commerce may desire to offer.—I have, &c.

A. M. MONTEATH,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

A letter from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to A. M. Monteath, Esq., Director-General of the Post Office in India, dated 17th November 1870.

SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of the Management of this Chamber to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3,617, dated 5th instant, detailing the reasons which weighed with you in making the proposal to the London Post Office regarding the days of departure of the mail steamers from Bombay described in your letter of 4th October, which proposal, in so far as it affected Bombay, was stated in my letter of 12th idem to be inconvenient for the mercantile community of this place.

In reply, I am to express the acknowledgment of the Committee for the trouble you have taken in laying before them the whole bearings of the question as they affect the other Presidency towns,—they fully recognize the difficulty you point out in the way of proposing any other arrangement that would be more convenient to Bombay, and they are satisfied that in the event of any modification of your proposal being made hereafter, you will do what you can to make any change that may be necessary as convenient for us as circumstances will permit.—I have, &c.

JAMES TAYLOR.

* Here and elsewhere I regard a late Saturday evening despatch as quite distinct in respect of inconvenience from a Saturday afternoon despatch.

INFANT LIFE.—The importance of proper food for young children has occupied the attention of medical men for many years, and Dr. Barker, the well-known London Physician, [illegible]

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

FOURTH SUNDAY IN ADVENT, 24TH DEC. 1871.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 AM—1st celebration of Holy Communion.
11 AM—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 40 and 207.
4-45 PM—Catechising.
5-30 PM—Litany.
6 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 41, 157 (part 3), and 44.
The offertories will be devoted to the Society for the Propogation of the Gospel.

CHRISTMAS DAY, 25TH DEC.

7-30 AM—1st celebration of Holy Communion.
11 AM—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 42 and 43.
4-45 PM—Catechising.
5-30 PM—Litany.
6 PM—Evening Prayer.
The offertories to be devoted as usual.

HOLY-DAYS.

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, being respectively the Feast of St. Stephen, first III. St. John Ap. and Ev., and Holy Innocents Day. Holy Communion will be celebrated at 7-30 A.M. on those days.

SUNDAY, 24TH DEC.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-50 AM—Holy Communion (celebration.)
11 AM—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 2 and 34.
6 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 18, 33, and 44.
The offertories to be devoted to the S. P. G.

CHRISTMAS DAY, 25TH DEC.

11 AM—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion (celebration), and Sermon. Hymns 42 and 43.
6 PM—Evening Prayer. Hymn 43.
The offertory to be devoted to the poor.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7 AM—Holy Communion (celebration).
11 AM—Matins, Litany and Sermon. Hymns 34 and 40.
6 PM—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 35, 44, and 36.

CHRISTMAS DAY, 25TH DEC.

7 AM—Holy Communion (celebration.)
11 AM—Matins as far as 3rd Collect, Holy Communion (2nd Celebration) and Sermon. Hymn 47.
6 PM—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 42, 43, and 279.

SUNDAY, 24TH DEC.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 AM—Celebration of Holy Communion.
8 AM—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 34 (The Advent of our King) and 39 (Lo! He comes.)
6 PM—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 40 (Hark, the glad sound) 142, part 3 (Jerusalem the golden), and 43 (Hark the herald Angels sing.)

CHRISTMAS DAY, 25TH DEC.

11 AM—Matins, Choral Celebration of Holy Communion, and Sermon. Hymns 42 (O come, all ye faithful), 43 (Hark the herald Angels sing), and 44 (While shepherds watch'd their flocks by night.)
Collections for church expenses and the poor.

SUNDAY, 24TH DEC.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 AM—Morning Service.
Psalm 46, (Tune, St. Magnus—43.)
Hymn 48, (Tune, St. Ambrose—261.)
Paraphrase 29, (Tune, Effingham—75.)
Anthem—"Angels from the realms of glory."
6 PM—Evening Service.
Psalm 98-4, (Tune, Irish—17.)
Hymn 38, (Tune, Corinth—282.)
Hymn 20, (Tune, Mendelssohn—324)
Anthem—"Glory to God."
Collections for church expenses.
7 P.M., Wednesdays, Evening Service.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TO THE DHOOLIA GIRLS' SCHOOL.

ON the evening of the 11th instant, the large hall of the Dhoolia Vernacular School Building was filled with native gentlemen and others taking an interest in the cause of education, to witness the distribution of prizes to the girls. Mr. Duff, the Collector of Khandeish, took the chair on the occasion, and there were present Mr. Draper, Educational Inspector, N.E.D., Mr. M. C. Entee, Hoozoor Deputy Collector, Mr. Bhikajee Ramchundra, Dufterdar, Rao Saheb C. M. Thatte, Mamlutdar of Dhoolia, Mr. Talekar, Deputy Educational Inspector, Mr. Govindraw Garood, Vakeel, Mr. V. N. Pathak, Head Master, High School, Mr. Kanitkar, Head Accountant, and many other native gentlemen.

Mrs. Duff, Mrs. Watt, and Mrs. Withers, graced the meeting with their presence. The several classes were examined by Mr. Duff and Mr. Talekar, in reading, writing, arithmetic, &c. The highest class showed much expertness, especially in arithmetic. The needle-work and other fancy articles they had made were then shown, and the ladies especially admired a fan made by one of the girls of small glass beads of different colours after a native design. After this the girls sung some pieces set to native music, and none seemed so much interested in the singing as the ladies.

The distribution of prizes then commenced, Mrs. Duff kindly undertaking to discharge this honourable duty. Prizes were given to over fifty girls. After the distribution of prizes provided by Government, Mrs. Duff gave, on her own account, three rich silk and gold-laced *Khans* to the three best girls of the school.

Messrs. Talekar and Pattak then briefly addressed the meeting on the importance of female education, and the great stimulus given to it by English ladies from purely kind and philanthropic motives, and concluded by returning the thanks of the native community to the ladies and gentlemen present. Mr. Duff made a short reply, expressing his satisfaction at the progress of the girls, and saying he and Mrs. Duff felt the greatest pleasure in being present on such an occasion. After the distribution of flowers, *pan* and *attar*, the meeting broke up.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

PROSPECTUS OF THE NERBUDDA VALLEY SKY RACES,

TO BE HELD AT

KHUNDWAH, ON 28TH, 29TH, & 30TH DEC. 1871.

STEWARDS.

Col Fitzwygram, 15th Hussars. | T. Davison, 15th Hussars.
J. H. Abbott, Esq., G. I. P. R. | H. Bell, Esq., Indore State Ry.
Hon. Sec.—J. Broun, Esq., R. E., Indore State Railway.

RULES.

1. Western India Turf Club Rules to be in force, unless otherwise provided for.
2. Three Horses from separate Stables to start, or Public Money withheld.
3. Nominations to be made at 1 p.m. the day before the Race. Horses to be aged and measured at the same time.
4. All Races to be ridden in Colors.
5. Stewards' decision final—no appeal.
6. Mares and Geldings allowed 3 lbs.
7. All Horses to be cantered past the Stand before starting, under a penalty of 1 G. M.
8. If 4 or more Horses start the second horse to save his stake.
9. All Entrance Money to be paid to the Secretary previous to Lotteries, or horse to be disqualified.
10. A Course Fee of Rs. 5 to be paid by Non-Subscribers for each horse exercised or ridden over the Course after Dec. 15th.
11. No horse allowed to start whose owner has not subscribed Rs. 20 to the Fund.
12. All Races except the 1st Race of the First Day to be ridden by Gentlemen Riders.

Once round the Course is 1¼ miles and 41 yards.

FIRST DAY, THURSDAY, 28TH DECEMBER.

FIRST RACE—THE LOCAL PLATE.—Half mile. Rs. 50 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 2. For all horses belonging to and ridden by Natives. Second horse to save Entrance Money. Catch weights.

SECOND RACE—THE NERBUDDA DERBY.—One and a-half miles. Rs. 200 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 20. For all horses. W. I. T. C. Weight for age and class, raised three stone. Winners once, 7 lbs.; twice, 10 lbs.; thrice or more, 14 lbs. extra.

THIRD RACE—PONY PLATE.—One mile. Rs. 80 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 8. For all ponies 13-2 and under. Catch weights, over ten stone.

FOURTH RACE—THE HUNTERS' STAKES.—One and three-quarter miles of fair hunting country. Rs. 250 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 20. Catch weights. Walers, over twelve stone; Arabs and others, ten stone.

FIFTH RACE—HACK SELLING RACE.—Half mile. Rs. 100 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 10. Arab horses, to be sold for Rs. 300, to carry nine stone seven lbs. Seven lbs. extra for every Rs. 100 added to price. C. B.'s to carry one stone, and Walers two stone in excess of above scale. Surplus over selling price to go to the Fund.

SECOND DAY, FRIDAY, 29TH DECEMBER.

FIRST RACE—CONTRACTORS' PLATE.—R. C. and a distance. For all horses belonging to and ridden by members or any one connected with the G. I. P. Railway. Entrance Rs. 20.

	st.	lbs.
Walers	12	7
C. B's	11	5
Arabs	10	3

SECOND RACE—HACK RACE.—Three-quarter mile. Rs. 100 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 10. Winner to be sold for Rs. 400; surplus to go to the Fund. Catch weights:—Walers, over thirteen stone; Arabs and others, over eleven stone.

Any Matches, &c., which may be got up, will be ridden on the day.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, 30TH DECEMBER.

FIRST RACE—RAILWAY CUP.—Two miles of Steeplechase Course, Rs. 200 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 20.

	st.	lbs.
Walers	12	7
C. B's	11	7
Arabs	10	7

Winners seven lbs. extra. Winners of the Derby and Hunters' Stakes to carry seven lbs. in addition to other penalties.

SECOND RACE—GALLOWAY STAKES—One mile. Rs. 150 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 15. Weight for inches—

Hands.	st.	lbs.
14	10	7
13-3	10	0
13-2	9	7

Winners to carry seven lbs. extra.

THIRD RACE—PONY HURDLE RACE.—Three-quarter mile over six flights of hurdles three feet high. Rs. 80 from the Fund Entrance Rs. 8. Catch weights, over ten stone.

FOURTH RACE—THE KHUNDWAH CUP.—One and a-half miles. Rs. 250 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 25. For all Arabs. Weight for age—one and a-half stone in excess of W. I. T. C. Standard. Winners once, seven lbs.; twice, ten lbs.; thrice or more, fourteen lbs. extra.

FIFTH RACE—CONSOLATION STAKES.—A Handicap. Half mile Rs. 100 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 10. For all starters that have not won during the Meeting.

Address:—
HON. SECRETARY,
N. V. S. Races,
KHUNDWAH.

Gentlemen intending to send horses are requested to communicate with the Hon. Secretary at once.

By the kindness of the G. I. P. Railway Co., horses running in the Meeting will return to their starting-place (if a station on the G. I. P. Railway) free of charge.

This permission only applies between the 21st of Dec. and the 9th of January, inclusive.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In describing its great efficacy in Consumption, Dr. Nedley, Physician to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, observes:—"Of all the preparations of that valuable remedial agent, Cod Liver Oil, the most uniformly pure, the most palatable, and the most easily retained by the stomach, is Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil. I [illegible] Chemists, Druggists [illegible] Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

EXAMINATION OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

ON Thursday afternoon, the annual examination of the children attending the Bombay Scottish Education Society's Schools—(Mr. Lumsden's, in the Fort, and Mr. Macdonald's, at Byculla)—took place in the Town Hall. There was a large attendance of parents and friends, and the hall, which was partially decorated, bore a sprightly appearance. Mr. John Connon occupied the chair.

After devotional exercises, consisting of paraphrase singing by the company, and prayer by the Rev. Dr. Wilson.

The Rev. Mr. Paton proceeded to examine the children in scripture knowledge, a branch which, he explained, was the only one on which the children were not examined by the Government Inspector.

The examination being concluded,

Some pianoforte selections were given by young ladies attached to the schools. Their performances were heartily applauded. "The Fairies' Dance" was then sung, after which

The Rev. Mr. Boyd read the annual report, which was as follows:—

The present is the fifth Report submitted since the establishment of the Society in the year 1866; and the Committee have much pleasure in intimating that the several reports show, in each succeeding year, an increase in the number of pupils, an increase in the amount of the Government grants-in-aid, and an increase in the efficiency of the teaching, as tested by the average sum obtained for each pupil presented at the Government examination.

The most noticeable event in the Society's history during the past year has been the important accession made to the staff by the arrival of a new master and mistress from home. Mr. and Mrs. Lumsden, who were appointed, after most careful consideration, by the Society's representatives in Scotland, arrived in Bombay at the end of February in the present year, and entered on their duties in the Fort School on the 1st March. The condition of the school a short time after their taking charge afforded excellent reason for being satisfied with the judiciousness of the appointment; but the Committee deeply regret being obliged to record that many months after her arrival Mrs. Lumsden's health completely failed, and that at the end of last month she was compelled, by the urgent recommendation of her medical advisers, to leave Bombay and proceed homewards with no prospect of returning to this country. During the time that she was able to perform her duties, Mrs. Lumsden proved herself to be so excellent a teacher, and took so deep an interest in the welfare of the school, that the Committee feel that the Society has sustained a serious loss by her enforced departure. They congratulate themselves, however, on retaining the services of Mr. Lumsden, under whom the Fort School is fully sustaining its previously well earned reputation; and they hope to be able to make such arrangements for the conducting of the girls' department of the schools as shall give satisfaction to the parents and guardians of pupils. By the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Lumsden, Mr. McDonald was set free to devote himself entirely to the school at Byculla, and the two institutions are now carried on quite independently of each other; and each with an efficient staff of assistant teachers. In addition to these two day-schools, the Committee opened in the month of March last an evening class for medical and other apprentices. The class meets in the Fort School, and is taught by Mr. MacAfee. It has not yet been so successful as was at first anticipated, chiefly owing to the fact that Government has not yet made decisive arrangements regarding the number of medical apprentices attached to the European General Hospital.

The number of pupils in attendance at the Society's two schools prove that they have thoroughly won the confidence of the public, while the result arrived at by the Government examinations shows exclusively that the education imparted is of a first-class character, and that therefore that confidence is fully justified. The last report showed that the number had increased from 152 in 1869 to 179 in 1870, and the average attendance during the eleven teaching months of the present year has risen to 200. In the first year of the existence of the Fort School the amount realized by fees was Rs. 3,067, in the present year the fees from both schools amount to over Rs. 13,000. The first year in which the Society received aid from Government on the principle of payment-by-results, the sum obtained was only Rs. 1,076, giving an average of Rs. 1,312 for each pupil presented. In the following year the grant increased to Rs. 1,767, which gave an average of Rs. 20-8. In the third year the grant amounted to Rs. 2,408, with an average for the school of Rs. 21-11. Last year the grant was Rs. 3,304, average per pupil, Rs. 34-2; and in the present year the grant has reached the sum of Rs. 4,355, giving an average of Rs. 27-4 for each pupil presented. Of this sum the Byculla School has obtained Rs. 2,589, average per pupil presented, Rs. 29; and the Fort School Rs. 1,766, average Rs. 25-9, the latter having presented fewer pupils and especially fewer in the higher standards, which secure the highest sums by way of grant-in-aid.

This year the Committee have also the pleasure of announcing three candidates from their schools—two (Harry Corking and Adolphus Wright) from Byculla, and one (Alexander Lester) from the Fort—have succeeded in passing the Matriculation Examination, the results of which have just been declared; and the passing of these pupils will bring to the Society an additional grant of Rs. 290, making in all Rs. 4,645.

In addition to these sums the Government has been pleased to grant to the Society, since the publication of the last report, the sum of Rs. 1,998 8, being half of the first year's expenses of the school at Byculla, after deducting the income derived from fees.

During the last two years the Committee have made most earnest efforts to secure as their own property a building in which one of their schools might be accommodated, with a view to reducing their expenditure in the matter of rent, but as yet without success. They have, however, made an application to Government for help in this direction, in accordance with the provisions recognised by the educational policy of the country; and they trust that their application will soon prove successful.

The premises in Byculla occupied by the Society have in the meantime been put into thorough repair, and an excellent gymnasium has been established for the use of the scholars.

In the month of September last Mr. Windram, who had held the office of Honorary Treasurer since the establishment of the Society, and had devoted much time and thought to the discharge of his duties, resigned the office on his departure to Europe. Mr. Manson has consented to act as Honorary Treasurer. The best thanks of the Committee are due to Mr. D. S. Kemp for his kindness in delivering occasional lectures on Chemistry to the pupils in the school at Byculla, and to Mr. Rienzi Walton for kindly adjudicating the prize drawing.

It only remains that the Committee should tender their warmest thanks to the teachers of both schools for their earnest and successful endeavours to render them thoroughly efficient institutions, and so to give them a high place in the estimation of the community.

The report was received with applause.

Mr. Macfarlane remarked that there were few things in this world that are not bad, good, or indifferent by comparison, and he thought the meeting would agree with him in thinking that, judging from the nature of the facts just laid before them, the Scottish Education Society's schools were in a very flourishing condition as compared with former years. (Hear, hear.) The exceedingly interesting and exhaustive report which they had just heard left him very little to say. The most eventful item in the report appeared to him to be the acquisition of Mr. and Mrs. Lumsden—a change that had wrought most advantageously for the schools. (Hear, hear.) It was, however, exceedingly to be regretted that Mrs. Lumsden's constitution had been unable to stand this climate. Mr. Macfarlane concluded by moving, "That the report now read be adopted and circulated to the members of the society."

Dr. Wright seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

A pianoforte trio, "See the Conquering Hero Comes," was then performed by young ladies, and the glee "All among the Barley" followed. A young scholar next gave the recitation "I remember," from the Ingoldsby Legends. The song, from the German, "Murmur, Gentle Lyre," was capitally sung. The recitations, "The Chesnut Horse," and "Fitzjames' Combat with Roderick Dhu," followed, and each on the whole was very fairly enunciated. A pianoforte duet was then given, and the young ladies who bore a part in it were heartily applauded. "The Lorelei" was very beautifully sung, and indisputably deserved the hearty applause that greeted its conclusion.

Mr. Dodds then proposed the following names as a committee:—

John Connon Esq.—Chairman. Charles Macdonald, Esq.—Deputy Chairman. Members.—James Arnot, Esq., M.D.; Thomas Blaney, Esq; Rev. D. C. Boyd; Henry Conder, Esq; Lieut. Col. Davidson, R.E; H. D. Dods, Esq; W. G. Hall, Esq; John Macfarlane, Esq; William Maitland, Esq; George Manson, Esq; H. Maxwell, Esq; Rev. John Paton; R. Valentine Reid, Esq; A. F. Shepherd, Esq; N. Spencer (Senior), Esq; G. R. Wilson; James Windram, Esq; and A. Wright, Esq.

Rev. D. C. Boyd, and Rev. John Paton—Honorary Secretaries.

George Manson, Esq—Honorary Treasurer.

Dr. Arnot had much pleasure in seconding the motion.

The Chairman in accepting for himself and the other gentlemen nominated to the Committee their places for the ensuing year thanked the members of the Society for their continued confidence. He was afraid many of them, among whom he included himself, were only ornamental, if even that. The real work of the Committee was done by their Honorary Secretaries, the Reverend Mr. Boyd and the Reverend Mr. Paton, and to them, after the head-masters, these educational institutions chiefly owed their eminent success. A debt of gratitude was due to those gentlemen. This, Mr. Connon continued, you will observe, ladies and gentlemen, has not been a regular examination of our schools. That has been found impossible within the time allowed for such exhibitions as this. But what you have seen must satisfy you that important parts of education are not neglected. For the real examination of the schools we rely upon the Government Inspector, and you all now know how satisfactory his report has been. But we shall be glad if parents and others will go to the schools and see for themselves the daily work there going on. Upon the whole, I have no hesitation in saying that the state of our schools, both that at Byculla and that in the Fort, affords a continuing and yearly increasing proof that those of us who were instrumental in bringing into existence this Society have been the means of meeting a great want and of doing a good work. Among those the most eminent is Dr. Wilson, whom we are all proud and happy to see here again, and what he did then will be one of the many of his lasting claims to the gratitude of this community. We have been fortunate in our teachers. Mr. Macdonald's now well-established reputation is solely due to the laborious and conscientious work of life to which he has devoted himself ever since he came amongst us. The schools, which must both be considered chiefly of his making, are a work of which he may well be proud. Mr. Lumsden is a newer man, and we have had occasion to sympathise with him in his domestic sorrow, which must have cast a gloom over many days while he was at work, but we are much gratified to find that he has done so well; and we have reason to be much satisfied with the selection which our friends in Scotland made, when they selected him. (Applause.) Mr. Connon then briefly alluded to the state of the Society's finances, which he was happy to say were flourishing, and to their prospect of a site for building, if they did not purchase the house at Byculla which they now rented. In either case they looked to Government for as much assistance as had been given in similar cases to other bodies, and he was sure there was no want of good-will on the part of Government to serve them. (Hear, hear.) He concluded by saying that all that remained for him was the pleasing duty of distributing the prizes which had been awarded to the most successful scholars, and turning to the pupils Mr. Connon informed them amidst loud cheers that after so much work they should have play till the second of January next.

Before distributing the prizes, the Chairman mentioned that the committee were under great obligations to Mr. Rienzi Walton for [illegible] of drawing. It appeared that Mr. Walton was much struck with the superiority of work exhibited, and while constrained to award the prize to one, had thought so much of the work of another that he was to give the boy a prize himself. For all this Mr. Walton deserved a special vote of thanks, but as that was not in the programme to-day, it must be reserved for another occasion, though the gratitude of the Society was none the less.

The prizes were then delivered to successful scholars by the Chairman, after which the children gave three ringing cheers for the Chairman and their teachers.

A benediction was next delivered, and the proceedings ended.

After the children had left the room, a number of the visitors inspected the exhibited work of the pupils.

The drawings of the Byculla school children were much admired, and some of them, executed by quite young scholars, showed unmistakable signs of promise. On the Fort school side of the room the specimens shown of knitting and needlework were very good, and reflected credit on the teacher as well as the pupils.

THE FRAUDS ON THE BOMBAY CIVIL FUND.

PRISONER COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

THE further hearing of the case against Gunputrao Mahadew, head clerk in the Bombay Civil Fund office, who was charged with forgery and cheating, was proceeded with yesterday in the Fort Police Court, before John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate. Mr. Peile (Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile) conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Lynch (Dallas and Lynch) defended the prisoner.

Dorabjee Shapoorjee, on being further examined said—Exhibit G is shown to witness; he says—This is a contingent bill paid by me on the 11th of October 1870, in two notes of Rs. 100 each, and twenty-five notes of Rs. 20 each, and five notes of Rs. 10 each. Exhibit H is shown to witness; he says—this is another contingent bill. This was paid by me on the 14th January 1871. The amount is Rs. 310. I paid these in three notes of Rs. 100 each, and one note of Rs. 10 each. Exhibit I is shown to witness; he says—this is a contingent bill for Rs. 436. It was paid in fifteen notes of Rs. 20 each, and thirteen notes of Rs. 10 each, and Rs. 6 in cash. This was paid on the 14th April 1871. Exhibit J is shown to witness; he says—Upon this I paid Rs. 430 on 3rd July 1871. The payment was in twenty notes of Rs. 20 each, and three notes of Rs. 10 each. Exhibit K is shown to witness—I paid Rs. 500 on that on 5th September 1871, in twenty-five notes of Rs. 20 each. Exhibit P is shown to witness; he says—I paid Rs. 870 on this on 6th November 1871, in forty notes of Rs. 20 each, and 7 notes of Rs. 10 each. It is the invariable custom of our department to get the endorsement of persons to whom we pay on written orders before we pay.

Mr. Lynch declined to cross-examine.

Crustna Hurry said—I am assistant cashier in the *Bombay Education Society's Press*. That Press has done printing and lithographing for the Bombay Civil Fund for some time. Exhibit G is shown to witness; he says—This is a bill No 2818 P. for Rs. 96-8, and was paid on the 27th November 1867. It was paid in full. Exhibit E. is shown to witness, he says—This bill was paid to us on the 22nd April 1868, as appears in our book. A paper attached to exhibit H. is shown to witness marked exhibit H. (a), he says—This bill for Rs. 18-4 was paid on the 13th August 1868. Exhibit H. is shown to witness—This bill for Rs. 202-8 was paid to us on the 24th December 1868. Exhibit Q is shown to witness; he says—On account of this bill Rs. 894-5 were paid to us in full on the 24th December 1868. Exhibit T. is shown to witness; he says—On this Rs. 171 were paid to us on the 17th July 1867. That was the amount of the bill. Exhibit W is shown to witness; he says—This bill for Rs. 109-8 was paid to us on the 1st December 1869.

Mr. Lynch declined to cross-examine.

The prisoner was then committed to stand his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court. The prisoner was admitted to bail.

HIGH COURT.

HAJEE JEEWA NOORMAHOMED V. ABBOO BUCKHER EBRAHIM.

AT the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Bayley gave judgment in the above case after Mr. Flynn had been examined regarding the validity of certain documents put in by the defendant.

The action was brought against the defendant for a dissolution of partnership, which the plaintiff alleged, but the defendant denied, to be still existing. The plaintiff also prayed that accounts of the partnership might be taken, and that upon the taking of such accounts the defendant might be charged with the payment of a sum of upwards of Rs. 44,000; that the defendant be restrained from selling or otherwise alienating any of the property or stock-in-trade of the partnership; that a receiver might be appointed to take possession of the assets and stock-in-trade; and the plaintiff further prayed that he might have such further relief as the Court thought necessary, and also that the defendant should pay the costs of the suit. In his written statement, the defendant contended that the suit was improperly brought before the High Court of Bombay, which had no jurisdiction; that the suit was barred by the Limitation Act; that the partnership transactions between the plaintiff and defendant commenced from January in 1851 and terminated in October 1859; and that he did not admit accounts referred to.

Reviewing the evidence, his lordship remarked that up to a certain period there was no dispute of the partnership whatever. A shop was started at Kurrachee, in the plaintiff's name, and arrangements were entered into as to the division of profits. The plaintiff's case was proved partly by himself and partly by his son, and these proved that an account of all goods, furniture, &c., sent to the Kurrachee shop was kept in their books; and that the partnership was never broken off, as was shown by various transactions, and by interviews that were held between the parties. The defendant denied that there was a partnership in the Kurrachee shop; but regarding his case Mr. Justice Bayley remarked that in his opinion it was founded upon unmistakable forgeries. The defendant based his denial of the plaintiff's title to relief upon two letters—one of the 11th November 1860, and the other of the 15th November 1860, respectively, (marked exhibits "9" and "10"); but the plaintiff denied that these letters were in his handwriting; so did his son; and that they really were not they had strong corroborative evidence given by Mr. Flynn, a man of thirty years' experience. These two documents bore a remarkable resemblance to a third (exhibit "No. 6"), which the defendant swore he received from the plaintiff's firm, and which purported to be signed by the great grandson of the plaintiff. The boy denied having signed it, and Mr. Flynn was decidedly of opinion that that exhibit could not be the signature of a boy of thirteen. This document therefore also appeared to be a clear and unmistakeable forgery. There seemed abundance of evidence to discredit entirely the dissolution of partnership which the defendant had set up with the view of obtaining the benefit of the Limitation Act. The Court upon the evidence would therefore decree that the partnership should be dissolved only from the date of this finding of the Court. His Lordship repelled the objection that the Court had no jurisdiction and also the objection as to the Limitation Act. As to the plaintiff getting relief, he considered that the plaintiff was entitled to have a receiver appointed and an injunction. His Lordship suggested Mr. Gamble as the receiver.

Mr. Scoble (instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen) said it was a general rule that where a partner was proved to be free from blame he should be appointed receiver, and he suggested the appointment of the plaintiff's son.

Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee (instructed by Mr. C. Tyabjee) contended that an independent party should be appointed receiver.

Mr. Justice Bayley adopted Mr. Scoble's suggestion, and said the plaintiff's son would have power to take such steps as he could devise to eject the defendant, and get possession of the Kurrachee property and sell it if necessary. Considering the gross frauds which the defendant had been guilty of by founding his opposition to the defendant's claim upon forged documents, the order of the Court would be that the defendant shall pay the plaintiff the whole of the costs of the suit up to and including the hearing that day, such costs to be obtained as soon as the same could be taxed. Further costs and directions reserved.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION AT INDORE.

BY private letter from Indore we regret to learn that the powder magazine of the Maharajah Holkar, on the south side of the city of Indore, exploded a few days ago, causing the death of from 70 to 80 persons. Nearly two lakhs of rupees of property was destroyed. The explosion caused great disturbance and consternation in the city, and the natives made a great noise and wailing, which continued for some time after the accident.—*Deccan Herald.*

AN old Irish actor of the name of Barry was rather too fond of whiskey-punch; and one night, when he came rolling on to the stage, a voice from the gallery called out, "Barry, you tief o' the world! how many tumblers o' whiskey-punch did yer take to-night?" To which Barry, looking up with a scornful leer, replied, "None, ye blackguard, at your expense!"

FEW specimens of rustic innocence are more amusing than that of the honest grazier, who having seen *Richard III.* performed in the country, waited upon the manager next morning to say that if the gentleman who wanted a horse on the previous evening was still in the same mind, he had got an abundance of tidy nags in his meadows, and should be happy to have a deal with him.

GOOD ENOUGH FOR THE MONEY.—There was pluckiness in the appeal wrung from the unlucky representative of crook-backed Richard, who, finding it impossible to make head against the disapprobation evoked by his histrionic efforts, dropped blank verse, and in very plain prose told his audience, "Mr. Kean is playing this part in London at a salary of thirty pounds a night; I receive but fifteen shillings a week; and if it isn't good enough for the money, may Heaven give you more humanity!"

BISHOP MACDOUGALL, late of Labuan, is a man who certainly has seen something of life. He began his career as a midshipman, then he took to medicine, and became a successful demonstrator of anatomy in the medical school of King's College. Next he became a medical missionary. In 1853 he was consecrated Bishop of Labuan. When the Chinese rebelled at Sarawak, the Bishop took a leading part, and handled his rifle splendidly. He also looked after the wounded. Since his retirement he has been made a canon of Ely.—[illegible]

A DISHONEST INSOLVENT SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT.

IN RE LALJEE VUSNOJEE, AN INSOLVENT.

AT a sitting of the Insolvency Court on Wednesday last, the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs gave his decision in the case of Laljee Vusonjee, an insolvent, which had been heard on previous occasions. The insolvent's liabilities amounted to Rs. 9,812. Mr. Bal Mungesh Waglé appeared for the insolvent; and Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee for an opposing creditor.

Mr. Justice GIBBS, in giving his decision, said—This insolvent is opposed by Inderjee Champsi on the grounds of—1st, concealment of property; 2nd, concealment of books and setting up false books; 3rd, vexatious defence of a suit in the High Court; 4th, reckless trading; and 5thly, fraudulent misappropriation of property deposited as security for a loan taken up by the opposing creditor. With regard to the first and fourth grounds, I need say no more than that they are not established; and as regards the third, that I am unable to hold that the defence to the action brought by the opposing creditor was vexatious. The insolvent had a claim against him for a larger amount of money than was actually due on the transaction regarding the Port Canning shares. It may be that the insolvent was badly advised in seeking to add this additional amount to the loan advanced on the shares, and so make the shares security for all the opposing creditors' debt, but it does not amount, in my opinion, to a vexatious defence. The remaining grounds, viz., the second and fifth, require detailed notice from me, and I will commence with the latter, viz., the alleged fraudulent misappropriation of the 11 Port Canning shares deposited with the insolvent as security for the loan taken up by the opposing creditor. It appears that in January 1870 the opposing creditor applied to the insolvent for a loan upon some Port Canning shares, and on the 26th of January the transaction was completed, and the total amount of Rs. 2,200, at the rate of Rs. 200 per share, was advanced for one month, interest at 1 per cent. per mensem. It does not appear that any record of the number of the shares was made in either of the written memoranda, so that the loan was made on the security of 11 Port Canning shares generally, and not upon any particular 11 shares set out or particularized by their numbers or any other method, and further the transfers which accompanied the shares were in blank. There is no doubt that about a fortnight after the transaction was entered into, the insolvent absconded from Bombay. It appears from the papers in the suit No. 418 of 1870, which have been filed in this case, that under date the 15th of April 1870 the opposing creditor wrote to the insolvent while in his native country, and requested him to authorize some one to give him back his shares on his re-paying the loan with interest;—to this no reply appears to have been given. The opposing creditor then obtained a warrant for insolvent's apprehension from the Magistrate of Police; and on his return to Bombay, in May, proceedings were taken against him in the Police Court by the opposing creditor, and also by the witness Wundrawandas, but the magistrate, considering the cases to be of a civil character, referred the parties to the High Court. The next step in the case appears to have been a letter from Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, then acting as the insolvent's attorneys, to the address of Inderjee Champsi, dated the 14th of June 1870, calling on him to pay Rs. 3,143 ans. 15, and redeem the 11 Port Canning shares which are stated to be in possession of the bearer of the letter. The letter goes on further to state that in the event of payment not being made and the shares redeemed, they would be sold by public action. To this letter the opposing creditor's attorney, Mr. C. Tyabjee, replied on the following day, stating that the amount claimed was not due, but tendering Rs. 2,313 ans. 15 as the proper amount due on this loan with interest, and asking for the shares. No notice was taken of this letter, and on the 20th of June, Mr. C. Tyabjee, on behalf of the opposing creditor, made a further tender to Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey of Rs. 3,143 ans. 15, as demanded by them in their letter of the 14th idem, but under protest. This letter was returned by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, with an intimation that they no longer represented the insolvent. The opposing creditor then filed a suit on the 28th of June, which resulted in a decree in favour of the plaintiff for damages incurred, owing to the defendant not returning the shares when first called on to do so. The case of Langton v. Waite (6 L. R. E. C., p. 165,) has been put forward by the counsel for the opposing creditor to show that it has been held by the Court of Chancery that the identical shares deposited must be returned. I do not think that this case meets the question under consideration. Even supposing that it did, it does not show that the non-return of the actual shares is a criminal offence, which is the real point of this ground of opposition. Here undoubtedly a tender of 11 shares was made and refused, and as far as can be learned from the evidence, the sale did not take place until after the first tender by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey had been refused. Even if it were obligatory on the lender to return the very same shares which were deposited with him, when the debt was repaid, the not doing so would not, without some circumstances other than appear in this case, and also very clear evidence of a fraudulent intention, render the lender liable to a charge of criminal misappropriation; and I am therefore of opinion that such is not established by the opposing creditor in this case, and hence this ground of opposition fails. I now proceed to consider the second ground of opposition, viz., concealment of books and making false books or entries. I may notice that the insolvent's evidence regarding the non-production of any books before those of Sumvut 1926 is, to my mind, very unsatisfactory. He had considerable transactions in the year Sumvut 1925, and it is not likely, I think, that he should have only kept his accounts on slips of paper which are now not forthcoming. But this second ground of opposition is sought to be established—(1) By the evidence of Wundrawandas Itchalal, who swears that an entry regarding a loan of Rs. 2,700 on the security of 12 Port Canning shares was made by him in his own handwriting in the insolvent's books, and he produces what he swears is a true copy of that entry made by himself at the same time that he wrote the original. Now, the insolvent's book shows transactions with this witness, divided into four items, and in none of them do the numbers of the shares appear; whereas in what purports to be a true copy of the entry not only are the numbers of the shares given, but the gold ornaments are all set out. I must say I am inclined to believe this witness, that a formal entry was made and signed regarding this transaction, and that this would be likely, is shown from the item regarding the loan to the opposing creditor, and also others of a similar nature, especially one immediately preceding the item for Rs. 2,200 lent to the opposing creditor. The paper which this witness swears is a true copy of the entry he gave to insolvent is in its form very similar to the item the insolvent wrote regarding the loan to opposing creditor, and I cannot help thinking that considering the rather intricate nature of the security for the calls, something more formal than the items the insolvent pointed to his books would be necessary. It is possible that such writing may have been on separate paper and not in the book, and there is, therefore, so much room for doubt. Yet as the issue is narrowed by the insolvent to one of entry in his books or none at all, I cannot help giving the preference to the witness's account. I now consider the second method proposed to prove this ground of opposition, viz., that the entry made at page 2 of the cash-book for Sumvut 1926 is a fictitious entry, and the signature thereto, purporting to be that of the opposing creditor, is a forgery. That an item regarding this transaction was made in a book of the insolvent, and was signed by the opposing creditor, is admitted by both parties, the insolvent alleging this to be the item, while the opposing creditor denies it, and states the original item was in a thicker book and bore an adhesive stamp. If, therefore, it should turn out that the item in the book produced is not the genuine one, and the signature thereto not the signature of the opposing creditor, it follows that the insolvent has not produced his real books, and has therefore concealed them, and in lieu thereof put fictitious accounts before the Court. The item in question is as follows:—"Debited to the account of Shah Andarjee Champsi, Rs 2,200. The same have been paid (or advanced) on 11 shares of the Port Canning Land Company at Rs. 200 (per share) interest is fixed at the rate of 1 per cent. (per mensem). The time for (the repayment of) the same is fixed at 1 month from the 10th of Posh Vad, the day of the week Wednesday, the 26th day of January in the year 1870, Rs. 2,200-0-0. Page 1. ANDERJI CHAMPSI, his signiture."—On carefully comparing this item and the signature, one cannot help being impressed with the similarity of the handwriting, as also that apparently no space was originally left for the signature, which has been crowded in between two lines; further, that the same pen and the same ink and the same handwriting is used, not only in this item, but in others which precede and follow it; and it is further to be noted that the signature is that of "Anderjee Champsi," and not "Inderjee Champsi." The opposing creditor in his evidence distinctly denies this signature to be his. He states that he took up a loan of Rs. 2,200 on the deposit of 11 Port Canning shares; and that an entry to this effect was made in the books of the insolvent, and signed on a stamp by him, and that he received from insolvent a written agreement acknowledging the receipt of the shares. This latter document was filed with his plaint in the suit he brought against the insolvent and is now an exhibit in this case. Several signatures of the opposing creditor are produced in the books of several native firms, and admitted by him to be genuine. He further explains that to documents written in English, he generally signs his first name with an "I"—Inderjee; but native papers he signs with an "A"—Anderjee; but whether he commences with an "I" or with an "A," he invariably writes the "si" at the end of his second name Champsi in the abbreviated form, viz., the first stroke of the "s" joined on to what somewhat resembles an English "j," and that he never signs his name with the "s," and "i," each separate, as they appear in the alleged signature in the insolvent's book. I have very carefully examined some six or eight signatures of the opposing creditor, and compared them with the alleged signature in the insolvent's book, and I have no hesitation in placing on record my opinion that the alleged signature is, when taken as a whole, and also when dissected, very different to any of the signatures which are admitted to be genuine. The peculiarity of the "si" in Champsi is found in every signature, except in that in the insolvent's book. While that signature, taken as a whole, is of a much more formal style of writing, as we should say in English, it is the formal hand of a school-boy's copy-book, and not the running hand of an ordinary letter writer. It is further to be observed that had the item been written and signed at the same time, as it should have been, there would have been plenty of room for the signature being written clearly, and not crowded as it now is into the space which exists between every two lines of the item; this in itself is a very suspicious circumstance. I have had many years' experience in Guzerati writings and account-books, and I have come to the conclusion that signature to the entry on page 2 of the cash-book for Sumvut 1926 put in by the insolvent is so different to the handwriting of Inderjee Champsi, the opposing creditor, that I have the gravest reason for considering it a forgery. I have come to this conclusion, after very careful consideration of all the facts of the case, and after consulting one or more of the interpreters of this Court, who, from their greater and more constant experience, are better qualified than perhaps I am, as an expert in such matters. But their views on the abstract question of comparison of handwriting agree with my own, and when I take all the facts of the case into my consideration, I cannot help coming to the conclusion that all tend to the same result that the item in page 2 of the insolvent's journal is fictitious and the signature not that of opposing creditor. I have, therefore, not only arrived at a conclusion that the items in the books regarding witness Wundrawandas and also the opposing creditor are false entries, but also that to the latter has been attached a false signature. For making false entries alone, I should not have passed so severe a sentence as I now feel obliged to do, but I cannot allow the additional element of forgery to pass without marked notice, and I therefore shall impose on insolvent the full punishment the Act provides, viz., two years' imprisonment, after which he will get his discharge.

"MUCH INJURED!"—The passion of the French for theatrical amusements, and the patience with which they will wait at the doors of theatres for the sake of obtaining a good place for witnessing the performance, are well known. At a crowded French country theatre a woman fell from the gallery into the pit, and was picked up by one of the spectators, who, hearing her groaning, asked her if she was much injured. "Much injured!" exclaimed the woman; "I should think I am. I have lost the best seat in the very middle of the front row."

UNLESS THE PLAY IS STOPPED THE CHILD CANNOT GO ON.—An absurd blunder is related in Tom Moore's "Diary" about John Kemble. He was performing one of his favourite parts, at some country theatre, and was interrupted from time to time by the squalling of a child in the gallery, until at length, angered by this rival performance, Kemble walked with solemn steps to the front of the stage, and addressing the audience in his most tragic tones, said: "Ladies and gentlemen, unless the play is stopped, the child cannot possibly go on."

COTTON CROP REPORT.

GUZERAT.

THE Acting District Cotton Inspector for Guzerat has submitted the following report for the week ending 19th December 1871:—

AHMEDABAD.

Weather during last week cloudy and cold. In the districts cotton plants are very healthy. In some districts cotton pods beginning to open. Old Juria cotton, Rs. 10 per Guzerat maund; Marwar, Rs. 8 per Guzerat maund; gram, Rs. 1-5-3; wheat, Rs. 1-14; bajree, Rs. 1-5; rice, Rs. 3-8 per Guzerat maund.

VEERUMGAUM.

The cotton plants are all doing well, most of them are podding, and cotton is matured in some. Cold weather crops are healthy. Gaumtee cotton, Rs. 9-9; sawginned, Rs. 9-10 per Guzerat maund; wheat, Rs. 1-15; jowaree, Rs. 1-6.

DHOLLERA.

Cotton plants still looking very healthy; all are podding. The wheat and gram crops are in good condition. Weather cloudy, but cold. Cotton per candy Rs. 240: 1,034 bales were exported during the last week.

KAIRA.

Cotton crop will be good, plants very healthy. In some villages the pods are nearly bursting, in others the pods are only just formed. Tobacco crop will be greater than last year, and is looking well. Slightly cold. No old cotton remaining.

UNKLESUR AND HANSOTE.

Still cloudy, and therefore the pods are not coming out freely. Picking is commenced in some parts. Red insects are seen in some of the plants. Dews have fallen slightly.

JUMBOOSER AND AHMODE.

Sky cloudy, dews are falling. The cotton plants thriving; pods are bursting freely; picking has begun in some places, but only a small quantity is as yet picked.

SURAT AND BROACH.

The weather is cloudy and warm; no dews falling. Cotton plants looking very well; most of the plants are becoming matured, and picking has commenced in a few places. Cotton ginned is Rs. 230, and churka, Rs. 220 per candy; gram, Rs. 1-7; rice, Rs. 2-8; wheat, Rs. 1-12 per Guzerat maund.

The following report, up to the 19th December, has been received from Mr. A. Stormount, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, Surat and Broach:—

The early scraps of the cotton crop mentioned in last week's report as being ripe has been partly picked, but very little has as yet reached the market, perhaps about three dozen carts in all. It is gratifying to find that the stuff is much freer from stain than the first gatherings of a season generally is. Although the mass of the crop will not be ready before February, picking will now go on quietly, and the price being satisfactory (Rs. 95 per bhar of 1,040 lbs.), storing in the villages will not likely be much resorted to. The ginning or cleaning of the crop will consequently extend over a longer period of time than it did last year.

Late jowar is now ripening, the ears are mostly plump and full, and promise to make up in a measure the deficiency of the early crop. Toor (pulse), one of the staple commodities of this part, is now podding, and promises well.

Maximum temperature for the week 91°. Minimum 57°9.

KHANDEISH.

Mr. J. Milne, Superintendent of Experiments, Khandeish, has furnished the following report up to 18th instant:—

The weather continues favourable for picking operations. No rain has fallen here during the week under report. Picking is now pretty well advanced, and ginning operations are being carried on rapidly.

The Broach variety sown in the experimental fields has not turned out so well as I expected it would at one time, the soil being too dry to mature the pods properly; many of the pods have consequently dropped off, and others have opened prematurely.

Hinguughat clean cotton from new crop is now selling from Rs. 61 to 92 per pulla of 120 seers.

Price of grain the same as last week.

SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY.

Mr. W. Walton, Cotton Inspector for the Southern Maratha Country, has furnished a report up to 16th December last:—

The cotton crop in this division (taking it as a whole) continues to make generally good progress. As mentioned before, complaints are received from some of the districts, and in these I am sorry to say matters are not improving. The weather is very trying where the rain-fall has been short—hot, scorching sun with the weather generally not nearly so cool and favorable as it usually is at this season. We have also as yet had none of the light December showers which often do much good to the growing plants.

BELGAUM.

Matters continue pretty much the same in these districts, and where the want of moisture has already been complained of, the growing plants are by no means improving. On the whole, however, I expect a fair crop. There are signs of the stock of old cotton running short, but a fair balance yet remains, and I expect carts will continue to convey to the Coast till, at least, well on in next month.

KULLADGHEE.

In this district (the north and eastern part) the want of rain has been most felt, and in such places there will only be a scanty crop. South however, especially Hoondgoond (an important cotton-producing district), the yield will be fair. Taking the collectorate generally, we will have a fair but not large crop. Shipments of old cotton from here still continue, and are likely to do so for at least another two months.

CARWAR AND COOMPTA.

Shipments to Bombay have been somewhat large. The native merchants appear to be anxious to realize on the late more favorable telegrams from Europe. The ship British Sovereign is expected to complete its lading, with bales from the Carwar Company's Presses in a few days, and the steamer Abbotsford is also looked for to arrive for a cotton cargo almost immediately.

RUTNAGHERRY.

Shipments from Vingorla continue large, and cotton still arrives there in considerable quantities. There are signs, however, of stocks up-country running short. These remarks apply, too, to the small bunders of this collectorate whence cotton is shipped.

DHARWAR.

Notwithstanding the trying weather the plants hold up well, and still promise a good crop. In parts of the north-eastern districts, however, the yield will not be good if the present exceptional weather continues. The balance of the old crop has now run very short, there is probably not more than 16,000 to 18,000 dooras (of the two kinds together) now remaining, and I quite agree with Messrs. Robertson Brothers (than whom no one gets better trade information) in their last Circular, that there will be very little left at the end of the year.

The subjoined report, up to 16th instant, is from Mr W. Shearer, Superintendent of Experiments, Dharwar:—

The American cotton crop in the Hooblee talooka during the week under report has suffered somewhat from the effects of aphis and thrip (which has made its appearance again on the early-sown fields), and where the plants are sheltered; the later-sown fields are free of it. The plants have kept on flowering freely during the week, and in some of the fields the plants are now well set with bolls and buds. The surface-stirring to clean the fields have been well attended to, but the fields are in many places still in a dirty state. The indigenous cotton is in places looking very promising, but a good deal of this variety of plants are still very small and not making much progress. In the Nowlgoond talooka the American cotton continues to keep healthy, but the plants are not growing much; they are now flowering freely, and are at present free of any blight. The indigenous cotton in that talooka is very backward in the great bulk of the fields; the plants are still very small for this date, and an 8-anna crop is now looked for if the weather keeps favourable. Surface stirring has been well attended to. The experimental fields are not so promising as they were some time back; in one of the fields the plants are still vigorous, in the others rather stunted. In the experimental fields at Koosegul, the plants are suffering from aphis and thrip. The weather during the week has been overcast and cloudy with high winds, breaking up at different times throughout the day. These winds in a great measure have kept the plants from being more affected with the blight, generally supposed to be brought on by such cloudy weather as we had in the early part of the week.

The prices of grain in the Nowlgoond market are as follows—Jowaree 12 to 13 seers per rupee, wheat 5½ seers, gram 5 seers, rice 5 to 5½ seers per rupee.

A. T. MOORE, Major,
Acting Cotton Commissioner.

Bombay, 21st December 1871.

WHEN Verdi's *Macbeth* was given for the first time in Dublin, the long symphony preceding the sleep-walking scene did not altogether please the galleries. The theatre was darkened—everything looked gloomy and mysterious—the music being to match. The curtain rose, and the nurse and doctor were discovered seated at the door of Lady Macbeth's chamber, a bottle of physic and a candle being on the table that was between them. Viardot (who was playing Lady Macbeth) was waited for in the most profound silence—a silence which was broken by a voice from the gallery crying out, "Arrah, now, Mr. Lavey, tell us, is it a boy or a girl?" The inquiry nearly destroyed the effect of the whole scene by the commotion it created.

"I WILL TAKE CARE THAT SHAKESPEARE WRITES NO MORE FOR THIS HOUSE."—The mayor of a well-known town in Blankshire became the patron of the theatre under Mr. M—y's management, in 1850, and gave a hundred guineas for a box for the season. This liberality did not arise from any particular taste for dramatic literature, or any other kind of literature; but he paid thus handsomely for the box because he was a liberal man, liked going to the play, and his predecessor in office paid the same sum, and he would not be outdone. He attended every night, was always pleased, and very friendly with the manager, till one night Mr. M—y made his appearance in *Hamlet*, a play which the mayor had never seen; and when, in the mad scene, Hamlet appeared with his dress in disorder, the mayor took offence at the exhibition, and declared to his wife and family, who were in the box with him, his conviction that the actor was drunk, and he would have no such doings if he could help it. So, accordingly, he went round to the stage, and waited at the side till the end of the scene, when he thus addressed the tragedian: "Mr. M—y, till to-night I looked upon you as a respectable man, and now I see you are given to drink, for no sober man would go before a respectable audience with his shirt-frill hanging about like that, and his stockings down. Why, you ought to be ashamed of yourself." The tragedian, astonished at the ignorance of his patron, said, "My dear sir, you are quite mistaken, I assure you. I only adhere to the author's instructions in respect to the disordered dress, to show——" "Who wrote this play?" demanded the mayor. "Good gracious!" exclaimed M—y, "don't you know Shakespeare wrote it?" "I can't say that I do," replies the mayor; "but I will take care that he writes no more for this house as long as I have anything to do with it, and so you may tell him."

THE INTERDICT OF OPIUM IN CHINA.

THE following notice appears in the *Pekin Gazette*:—"Oct. 5.—An edict is issued in consequence of a memorial from the censor Wu Chen concerning the cultivation of the poppy and the duty levied on opium in Szechuen. Hitherto no prohibition has been issued by the District Magistrates against the cultivation of the poppy, nor any efforts made to stop it; and the tax on opium is the same as that on grain. If such abuses as these exist in Szechuen, it is to be feared they will spread to the other provinces. The Viceroy and Lieutenant-Governor must, therefore, send strict orders to their subordinates to issue proclamations from time to time, prohibiting the growth of the poppy, that article being under interdict, and to put the opium traffic under a proper system of inspection, and not allow the tax, for convenience sake, to be equalized with that levied on grain."

"THERE'S A SILVER LINING."

(*Indian Observer.*)

THAT Mr. George Campbell is what Mr. Biglow calls "a dreffle smart man," few will now, we think, venture to dispute. That he has with all the wild energy of a strong impatient nature "gone in baldheaded" to reform Bengal, is by this time matter of notoriety throughout the province. In the brief space of nine months he has fiercely assailed the revenue system, introduced local cesses, devised a tax on tobacco, upset the registration scheme, reorganized the jails, dragged to light the emigration scandal, revolutionized the police, rehabilitated the magistrates, reconstituted—in theory at least—the judicial and executive services, reconstructed the non-regulation administration, driven the civilians frantic about promotion, disgusted the doctors, terrified the zemindars, irritated the planters, worried the Supreme Council—in short, made more mistakes, raised more dust, and given men more to think, talk, and report about, than all who have preceded him in office from the beginning until now. Bred a Punjabi—a Non-Regulation Philistine from his youth up—he had always looked upon the Bengal system as the embodiment of dull conservatism, a lethargic mass of depressed vitality, to galvanize which into up-country vigour there had been wanting the hour and the man. The hour has now struck, and the man is at hand. With all his early prejudices confirmed and strengthened by his work as Famine Commissioner, Mr. Campbell had scarcely taken his seat as Governor when he commenced his career of agitation and reform. Now we have no hesitation in declaring our conviction that, whatever may be the effects of particular measures, and however severely we may have to criticize Mr. Campbell's action in individual cases, the general result of all this upstirring cannot fail to be in the end good. We shall ourselves be content if the great upheaval now going on eventuate in the adoption of a declared imperial policy with reference to Bengal affairs. That there are grave difficulties in the way, we feel most keenly. That these difficulties will in every case meet with due consideration, we are not sanguine enough to hope. But by having them brought out into full relief, we shall gain a more accurate knowledge of their real nature and influence, and we may be sure that even the strong will of one able man must fail to over-ride what is in fact insuperable. At the same time it would be very reassuring at present if Mr. Campbell were to make it more evident that the matured opinions of Bengal officers will meet with due consideration.

COURTESY IN THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

DEAR SIR,—In spite of the sneering and ridicule which I am well aware will await my letter at the hands of not a few of the gentlemen who hold Her Majesty's commission, I think it high time that some one brought the subject of it forward, in hope that it may come under the notice of the Commander-in-Chief, who doubtless is a pretty regular peruser of your valuable paper. I allude to the practice which is lately gaining ground, of junior officers addressing field officers by their names, without giving them their rank, or otherwise using towards them the courtesy to which their standing and the custom of the service has always entitled them. No doubt it will be said that an impertinence of this kind is a piece of bad taste on the part of the junior officer, which should be at once put a stop to by the senior; but it is never pleasant to be obliged to "pull up" an officer of another regiment or branch of the service for anything, far less for such a breach of good manners; and I therefore think that it would be better that notice should be taken of the matter by the head of the army, and positive orders issued on the subject. It is all very well to say that a field officer should so maintain his position that no junior would presume to address him in this free and easy manner; but any one speaking thus must be very ignorant as to the amount of presumption of which some individuals are capable. I have heard old officers addressed by their surnames without any prefix of rank or attempt at courtesy by young captains and subalterns on many occasions in society and at social gatherings, as if there was no possible distinction of rank between the two, though the age alone of the one party, to say nothing of rank, ought to have been sufficient to protect him from the flippant rudeness of the other. There was nothing for the old officers to do but to "pull up" the offender at a convenient opportunity,—an operation most distasteful to the "puller-up," as I can testify in my own case. Now doubtless it will be said that I am a crusty old man making too much of such a trifle, when no disrespect is intended, &c., &c. To this I reply that, intention or not, there is the fact; and if the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief thought it necessary to lay down how the Sergeant-Major of a depot should be addressed by the non-commissioned officers and privates, I don't think it too much to ask the same for the old officers of the army, when the juniors have taken to (as it were) ignore that position. That many do so far forget themselves can be very easily ascertained by inquiry, if my statement be doubted.

A FIELD OFFICER.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A MAN was last week sentenced to death by the Judge of Chittoor (Madras Presidency) for the murder of his wife. The act was committed by dropping a large stone upon the girl when she was asleep.

A NATIVE paper reports a case of infanticide in Bijnour A Jat had a daughter born to him, whom, in accordance with the usual custom of his race, he instantly murdered in cold blood. The case has been reported to the authorities.

JUTE NOT SHOES.—A vernacular contemporary in East Bengal says that shoes worth two lacs of rupees were burnt by the recent fire in Clive Street, Calcutta. He has evidently confounded *jute* with *juta*, the Bengali word for shoes.

SEVERAL Cornish tin miners have been engaged by the young King of Siam to develope the gold deposits in his dominions. An engineer and mineral surveyor has also been engaged to direct operations and to lecture on geology.

IN January or February next will appear Professor Max Müller's fifth volume of the *Hymns of the Rigveda*. One more volume containing the remaining 145 hymns will still be wanting to complete the laborious task, and this the Professor hopes to give to the world in 1874.

THE VICEROY'S JOURNEY FROM MADHOPORE TO UMRITSUR.—A statement appeared a short time ago in a contemporary to the effect that at the time of the Viceroy's recent journey from Madhopore to Umritsur all ordinary traffic was stopped for three days, to the great inconvenience of the public, and so forth. The statement in question must have been published in pure sportiveness: for we can declare on the best authority that no such stoppage of traffic, either by or without official orders, took place.—*Pioneer.*

VOLUNTEER BAZAAR.—We have just received a hint to the effect that a fancy fair or bazaar in connection with the Volunteers is to be held about the 30th instant. The affair, we understand, originated with some of the ladies of "E" Company (Hastings), and a good portion of the profits realized will be devoted to general regimental purposes. Several gifts of fancy articles have already been made, and doubtless other donors will be forthcoming.—*Indian Daily News.*

HINDOO PRIESTS TO BE TAXED.—In a minute recently recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, on the operations of the Income Tax Act in the Lower Provinces, His Honor is said to have observed that the Hindoo priests, who generally earn large sums of money annually, should not be exempted from assessment, and that provisions should be made in the ensuing year for such assessment. His Honor has received information from certain District Commissioners, and he himself bears testimony to the fact, that several Hindoo priests earn from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000 per annum. It appears to him also that several native medical practitioners (His Honor probably means native *kobeerajes*), whose income may be estimated at from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000 a year, have evaded assessment by misrepresentations.—[illegible]

A HINDOO POET.—A native paper informs us that Babu Harish Chandra, a well-known gentleman of Benares, intends to collect and publish in a book all elegiac songs and poems, of whatever kind and in whatever language, that have been written regarding the death of Chief Justice Norman. He has sent notices to the poets of the different cities throughout India, asking them for copies of their effusions. This same gentleman has also published a *kavitt*, or poem, in the Hindi dialect, on the marriage of the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, which is thus described:—"The poem is expressive of fine sentiment, and is written with that taste and eloquence which so remarkably characterise the Babu's performances."

THE ZEALOUS CLERK AND THE DOG.—During divine service on Sunday evening last at St. Mathias' Church, Vepery, Madras, a dog belonging to some gentleman came in and got underneath one of the pews where it would probably have remained till the conclusion of the service had the sharp eyes of the clerk not observed the intruder. This gentleman finding that his efforts to dislodge the animal were unsuccessful, hit on the expedient of getting a slip knot round the creature's neck and so hauling it out. This he succeeded in doing, and the poor brute, more dead than alive, was noosed and carried out of the church (dangling at the end of the rope and with its hind legs about a foot from the ground) by the triumphant clerk, the creaking of whose boots formed an admirable accompaniment to the howls of the strangling and dangling quadruped. The act struck us as barbarous and very like cruelty to animals, though there seemed to be a pretty good number of people who thought it good fun and chuckled immensely.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE DISTRESS CAUSED BY THE FLOODS IN BENGAL.—The following, from an article on "[illegible]," is from the [illegible] of the 18th [illegible]:—

Moved by the accounts of [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

[illegible] ved upon witnessing with our own eyes [illegible] in the sub-division of Busseerhaut. [illegible] was troublesome, and the accounts of [illegible] received were painful. The road from Baraset to Busseerhaut is in several places in a most disgraceful state. The tolls are regularly collected at two different places of the line, and we have in these columns repeatedly brought to the notice of Government the disgraceful state of the road, but no action seems to have been taken. The Government seems to labour under some difficulty, and whatever may be the particular nature of it, the best way of getting over it is to post European Assistant Magistrates at the two important sub-divisions we have named. We believe these two sub-divisions were formerly placed in charge of Europeans, but latterly, for some reason or other, the practice of posting Europeans has been discontinued. It is from the absence of European officials that the road has been in a disgraceful state, jungle has grown thick, and the sufferings of the people have remained unalleviated. Edens, Jacksons, Dickens, and Macgills, have not been replaced by men of their blood and energy, and all things have gone in a wrong direction.

The sufferers from the flood complain of a want of resources to maintain them. They have become homeless; their cattle and implements of cultivation are lost. Amidst these difficulties come the demand from Zemindars, the verbal message from chowkeedars about the payment of the 5 per cent loan, and the rules regarding the census. The zemindars are eager to pay their last kist, the chowkeedars tell the people that it is the *Sircar ka hokum* to deposit in the Treasury whatever money they may have; and the census is the poll tax. The sub-inspectors, we believe, have got imperfect information from their superiors, otherwise why should the chowkeedars give an ominous interpretation to the *Sircar ka hokum*. In fact, it was a mistake to publish the fact of the payment of 5 per cent. loans through irresponsible chowkeedars. Such persons as required announcements on this subject were above their information.

LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

By post up to the 11th instant we have the following particulars from the Looshai country:—On the 9th instant the General and Staff reconnoitred up to Tipai Mukh. There is a good open space there well suited for depot. The first body of troops (44th Regiment) was to move thither on the 11th. The Artillery and 42nd Regiment were on that date still at Mainadhur. All other troops (except a wing of the 22nd) had gone on to the front, and were engaged in road-making. There are three stations between Mainadhur and Tipai Mukh: No. 1 Station is at the 7th mile from Mainadhur, No. 2 Station at the 14th mile, No. 3 Station at the 25th mile, and between No. 3 Station and Tipai Mukh the distance is about 10 or 12 miles. The rapids in the river are described as very difficult to pass, and many boats had, at the date of our last advices, already been rendered useless owing to the boatmen having deserted. General Brownlow, too, had lost numbers of boatmen.—*Englishman.*

AN EXCITING AND DANGEROUS TIGER HUNT IN BENARES.

On Monday morning last, when Mr. McMullin, the Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police at Benares, went into the city on duty, he was suprised at being told that some wild beast during the night had seriously wounded several people in the city near the Manikaranka Ghaut. He was further told that the animal was then sitting in a dark recess on the top of some steps. Going to the spot and looking up he could in fact plainly see two eyes glaring in the darkness. Taking a musket from one of the police, he fired, when with a fearful roar a huge tiger bounded from the recess and rushed like a flash of lightning down the steps. Fortunately Mr. McMullin had hit him in the fore-arm, and the tiger missing his aim fell into a hole. A policeman then fired at him but missed. The same man then attempted to prod the tiger with his bayonet, but this unfortunately fell off, and the tiger recovering himself sprang on the policeman, mauling him severely. A large crowd were now gathered round, and a scene of the utmost confusion ensued. The tiger bounded furiously about, wounding people on all sides. But now files of policemen appeared on the scene. As they marched up with loaded muskets and fixed bayonets, the hours of the tiger seemed to be numbered. Unfortunately the police were not provided with caps for their muskets, and had to beat an ignominious retreat. Seeing the state of affairs, Mr. McMullin rode off to cantonments to obtain assistance. He returned after the interval of about an hour with some officers, who being professional gunners, brought with them both guns and caps. In the meantime other gentlemen had come up, and the tiger was at length brought to bay in a place enclosed with walls near the Raj Mandil. Some hairbreadth escapes took place, Mr. Thompson, the Assistant Magistrate, (fortunately) falling through the roof of a house in escaping from the infuriated animal. A well-directed volley from a number of guns at length laid low the noble animal, who fell game to the last. Altogether he had wounded twelve people; one of whom, a poor old woman, whom he seized on the top of a three storeyed house, is not expected to recover. No one up to the present time can tell where the tiger came from, but it seems probable that he had come from the Maharajah's preserves at Chuckea, crossing the Ganges at Raj Ghaut by the bridge of boats during the night. The natives are in a state of great excitement, there being a tradition that when tigers eat people in the streets of Benares then the day of tribulation will have come. It is hoped that Mr. McMullin will present the skin to be placed at the entrance of the new Town Hall.—*Pioneer.*

INSTITUTION FOR FALLEN WOMEN, CALCUTTA.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee for the Institution of Fallen Women bring to the notice of the public, that the said institution has been opened on the 1st of December in the house No. 10, Circular Road, commonly known as the Phoenix Mills premises. They had entertained hopes that the house would have been available from an earlier date, as a conditional promise to that effect had been given, but owing to some unforeseen circumstance, the house could not be disposed of at that time. This, however, would not have prevented the Committee from setting to work immediately in some other locality, but the difficulty was to procure at once religious ladies who could undertake the arduous task in some other place, whereas in the house in question the same ladies who direct St. Vincent's Home, could have taken upon themselves the management of the new institution, the premises being next door to the home. The difficulty has now been removed; the house has been made available, and is already occupied by some of those unfortunate women, and several applications for admittance are under consideration. From the date of the first announcement collections have been made, and, with good success. These collections, however, have been discontinued for a time, as soon as it was evident that there was no hope either of having the house, or of having the sufficient number of religious ladies to take charge of the institution in another house; and the produce of the collections has been invested in a bank. At the same time some of those women, who on hearing of a similar institution had applied for admission, have been provided for in some other place, and it will be gratifying to the friends and benefactors to learn that up to this time they are giving satisfaction. The Committee now beg to return their warmest thanks to all the benefactors, who have been applied to, for their liberal donations, and recommend the important object to the charitable public. Subscriptions will be received by the members of the Committee, and by Archbishop Steins, Cathedral House, Moorgheehatta.—*Indian Daily News.*

AMEER KHAN'S CASE.

(Continued from Thursday's *Bombay Gazette.*)

Appellate Jurisdiction—December 1871.

(Before Couch, C.J, and Macpherson and Jackson, J.J.)

THE QUEEN V. AMEER KHAN AND OTHERS.

Mr. Anstey continued—Now, my lords, my learned friend who will follow me will go more into the details of the case than I have done. He will read the evidence of the witnesses, so far as is material to the case, whether for the prosecution or the defence—such portions as are considered necessary for the consideration of your lordships. All that now remains for me to do is to recapitulate my arguments.

I objected, in the first place, to the jurisdiction of the Court before which Ameer Khan was tried, because he was illegally brought within that jurisdiction, and was thus deprived of the rights, and privileges, and benefits which he would have had, had he been tried by the Court in whose jurisdiction he was arrested. I next objected to the finding and conviction of the lower Court, because the appellant had already been tried, convicted, sentenced, and punished by a tribunal declared by the High Court to be a competent one. In the earlier part of my argument I omitted to read the authority which constituted that tribunal and the record of its proceedings, that is, the "warrant of commitment," and I would draw your lordships' attention again to the words "determine" and "determination" used in the warrant, as showing that the proceedings under this Regulation were, or ought to have been, taken after due consideration, and that the opinion come to was the deliberate and well-considered opinion of this quasi Court. I will now read that warrant: "Whereas the Governor-General in Council, for good and sufficient reasons, has seen fit to determine that Ameer Khan shall be placed under personal restraint, you are hereby required and commanded, in pursuance of that determination, to receive the person abovenamed into your custody, and to deal with him in conformity to the orders of the Governor-General in Council and the provisions of Regulation III. of 1818."

This warrant is dated, and given by order of the Governor-General in Council, and signed by a Secretary to Government. That is an enactment which gives the power to punish, and not merely to arrest. In this case the sentence has been passed, and the punishment awarded

I further objected to the conviction on the ground that justice had completely miscarried at the trial—by reason of the unlawful reception of inadmissible evidence; by reason of the erroneous appreciation by the Judge of the evidence, lawful and unlawful, laid before him; by reason of the Judge's own conduct in receiving as true, and relying upon, matters not in evidence before, but suggested to, his own mind, by the general probabilities of the case. If this were done in any unimportant case, it would be a matter for grave consideration; how much more serious does it become in a case of so great importance, where the interests of millions of the people of this country are affected. I objected to the conviction, also, for the reason that Mr. Prinsep had erred in receiving evidence with respect to acts prior to the p[illegible]od covered by the charges. The period is limited, as stated in the charges, to offences alleged to have been committed between the years 1861 and 1869; while the evidence carries the case back to a period of which nothing can be known, except by means of general history, and relying upon the absence of all contradiction to the evidence offered by men who spoke to facts which are 30 and 40 years old. Such a proceeding has acted most cruelly to the hurt and destruction of the appellant. I objected to the course taken by the Judge in allowing approvers, uncorroborated in any way, to be heard in evidence, and to be believed by the assessors, without one word of caution as to the reliance they ought to place on the evidence of such infamous witnesses—made infamous by their own confessions of complicity in treasonable practices—uncorroborated by independent evidence; and to his ruling, over and over again, as he did, that the statement of an approver, made at one place, is sufficiently corroborated by the production of the evidence given by the same man at another place and in another case. And, lastly, his depriving the appellant of all the benefit he might have derived from the few rulings in his favour, as regards the way in which the prosecution was carried on, and the evidence given, by his invariable course of conduct, in immediately receiving as acceptable the very evidence obtained by means so detestable and unlawful, that if drawn in to a precedent to be acted on would make the police a most aggressive body and a curse. I say that on the face of the proceedings there exists clear and irresistible evidence of a strong animus, and that, not only in the judgment, but throughout the whole trial, from the very first day to the conviction—an animus, against which it was hard for the appellant to contend and utterly incompatible with the pure and unbiassed administration of justice. I now leave the case in the hands of the Court, subject to the appellant's right to a reply on the arguments which may be brought forward in support of the judgment of the lower Court by the learned Advocate General and the Standing Counsel. I am happy in the thought that the case is safe in their hands, and that in this Court at least, fairness, justice, and truth, will be meted out to the appellant. In the meantime I must ask your lordships' most indulgent consideration of any omissions and failures on my part in the discharge of my duties in behalf of an old man, who has already passed the span of life allotted to man by the Psalmist, and to remember, what Mr. Prinsep has indeed recorded, though apparently without feeling the weight of the admisson, that against this old man not one witness who can be relied on deposes to any acts which may be construed into an offence of later date than the period comprised within the latter half of 1863 and the first half of 1864. In the intermediate years, and we are now approaching the end of 1871, a period of seven years, the prosecution have failed to prove any of the alleged offences; and that, not by reason of the forbearance and moderation of those who called the multitude of witnesses to swear to crimes committed in 1869, but because the evidence is discredited, and this is worse than if it had been non-existent, for it was an attempt made to put forward a fictitious case; but truth was too powerful even for the Judge, and he scouted their evidence. When I said there was no evidence of any kind against the appellant since the year 1864—not that I admit that there was any evidence of an offence or offences during that period—I mean that the approvers were not able to make out, to the satisfaction of the Court, that there was any conspiracy or abetment of a conspiracy later, if any at all, than 1863 and 1864.

The prosecution has been a worthy prosecution; according to their own showing, no offence is proved against the prisoner to have been committed within the last seven years. The appellant, I submit, was entitled to the three years' limitation, though it is said that law does not obtain in the mofussil. For the honour and the humanity of the administrators, if such are to be found, who possess those qualities in the Bengal Government, I trust the benefit of the three years' rule of limitation, with respect to these offences, will be given to future offenders, and they be permitted to go free.

(*To be continued.*)

AFGHANISTAN.

CABUL, 30th November.

As the army from Furrah is expected to arrive tomorrow at Cabul, the Ameer has ordered Durbar officials and the army at Cabul to take some delicacies according to their means to the road as a feast to the above. Many people have complied with this order. The Ameer himself and Sirdar Abdoolfah Jan have also sent some delicacies for this army, and it has been determined that at the time of their arrival near Cabul all the troops at Cabul should go out to receive and salute them, and that afterwards both armies should conjointly salute the Ameer.

The troops that had been sent for the realization of the Government revenue of the Zurmut territory have returned to Cabul and are encamped at Seeahsung. Mahomed Aslum Khan, formerly a Peshkhidmut, Kotwal of the city of Cabul, has been dismissed to-day for negligence, and Sultan Mahomed Khan, brother of Ahmed Ali Khan, Superintendent of Toshakhana, has been appointed in his place.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN DIAMOND FIELDS.

(*Cape Standard*, Oct. 5.)

The finds of diamonds, so far from diminishing continue to increase, and wonderful stories are told of the success which individuals have experienced. As a specimen of this, we may quote the following extract from a provincial paper:—"A gentleman, writing from the fields, says that the number of large diamonds found is greater than ever. One person found a 39, a 17, and a 4-carat diamond in one day. The writer himself has not been so fortunate; in fact according to his own statement, 'rather unlucky, having found *only eight* last week!' However, they were not large ones, but if he grumbled at eight in a week, he must have been finding a good many previously." To the above we would only add that the special correspondent of the *Friend of the Free State*, writing from Klipdrift on the 18th September, in an interesting letter, says:—

I hardly know what to tell you about the state of affairs in the various camps. The most miraculous accounts come in from new rushes, and one who hears all the stories told of "finds" would suppose that diamonds were now just about as plentiful and valuable as paving stones. I don't believe it. A very large proportion of the stones that I have seen are "off colour," and the number of "first water" diamonds comparatively small. When it is remembered that there are at least 15,000 persons at work on the camps between Du Toi's Pan and De Beer's, it will be seen that the capital and labour invested there must be very great, and that there is no fear of diamonds of the first water falling in value for some time to come. The last miraculous find I have heard of is a hundred and fifty-carat stone. Mr. Humphries was the lucky finder, and De Beer's the camp. No one appears to know what is the quality of the stone, but none of the very large stones I have seen of late have been anything like pure, of good quality, or free from specks or flaws.

The number of diamonds disposed of in Cape Town is rapidly increasing; in fact, the different auctioneers have little else to do in the way of effecting sales. We append the particulars of prices which have been realized within the last few days:—4 diamonds, 4 5/16 carats, sold for £6 5s; 27 do., 29½ do., £74; 1 do., 13½ do., £130; 1 do., 9⅝ do., £178; 1 do, 7½ do., £61; 2 do., 7¼ do., £30; 5 do., 6½ do., £26; 3 do., 8¼ do., £30; 3 do., 8½ do., £27; 1 do., 9 do., 5 do., 3⅜ do., £140; 14 do., 5⅝ do., 6 do., 12¼ do., 1 do., 3⅞ do., 4 do., 6 15/16 do., £149; 1 do., 4½ do., £58; 1 do., 4 do., £35; 3 do., 8¾ do., £45; 8 do., 17 do., £117; 4 do., 5⅜ do., £25; 6 do., 4 do., £16; 13 do., 13¼ do., £41 10s.; 1 do., 8¼ do., £54; 1 do., 7¼ do, £116; 37 do 27¼ do., £100. 1 do., 11½ do., declared not sold at £250. 1 do., 11⅜ do., £50; 1 do., 5⅞ do., £87; 1 do., 3½ do., £23 10s.; 8 do, 5⅝ do., £30 10s.; 13 do., 6¼ do., £16 10s.; 25 do., 9¾ do., £15; 2 do., 2⅛ do., £8; 8 do., 5¾ do., £18; 1 do, 6⅛ do., £57; 3 do., 5 do., £31; 19 do., 23⅜ do., £123; 21 do., 17¾ do., £51; 1 do., 7⅛ do., £18 10s.; 5 do., 13⅜ do., £67; a lot, 7⅞ do., £13; 2 do., 5¾ do., £42; 4 do., 13 do., £127; 1 do., 1¼ do., £170 1 do., 10⅛ do., £125; 2 do., 15 do., £181; 1 do., 7¾ do., £73; 1 do., 6 do., £68; 1 do., 5½ do., £42; 1 do., 4¾ do., £37 10s.; 21 do, 22¼ do., £101; 1 do., 13 do., £80; 4 do., 45 do., £240; 1 do., 1¼ do., £6 15s.; 1 do., ¾ do., £2 15s.; 1 do., ¾ do., £2 5s. 1 do., 3⅝ do., £10; 1 do., 4⅝ do., £54; 1 do., 10⅝ do., £81; 1 do, 7⅞ do., £52; 1 do., ⅝ do., £1 15s.; 4 do., ⅞ do., £2 5s.; 1 do., 1¾ do., £7 5s.; 1 do., ⅝ do., £2 2s. 6d.; 1 do., 8⅝ do., £140; 13 do., 19 11/16 do., £109; 13 do., 13 do., £64; 4 do., 1⅝ do., £71; 1 do., 4¼ do., £56; 1 do., 16 do., £345; 1 do., 2⅝ do., £14; 1 do., 2½ do., £5 10s.; 26 (a lot), £109; 17 do., 30¼ do, £211; 26 do., 33 do., £127; 11 do., 13 3/16 do., £20; 1 do., 10¾ do., £192; 8 do., 23½ do., £109; 14 do., 19¾ do., £43; 19 do., 9 do., £43; 1 do, 9¾ do., £65; 1 do., 11½ do., £215, not sold; 1 do., 3½ do., £16; 1 do., 1⅞ do, £7; 3 do., 5¾ do., £26; 1 do., 8¼ do., £54; 1 do., 7⅜ do., £47; 1 do, 7⅛ do., £62; 1 do., 10¾ do, £155: 1 do., 6⅞ do., £52; 1 do., 5¾ do., £60; 1 do., 10 do., £122; 7 do., 6¾ do., £27; 1 do, 7¼ do., £50; 2 do., 8 do., £59; 19 do., 12 do., £34; 1 do., 6½ do., £95; 3 do., 10⅞ do., £106; 1 do., 4⅞ do, £58; 4 do., 9½ do., £67; 1 do., 6¾ do., £88; 1 do., 7½ do., £77; 1 do., 9½ do., £110; 2 do., 5¾ do., £42; 25 do., 18⅛ do., £80; 4 do., 12½ ⅛ do., £53; 4 do., 8½ do., 7 do, 5¼ do., £71; 1 do., 4¼ do., £35. 2 do., 6 do., £58; 3 do., 11¾ do., £68; 4 do., 19¾ do., £106; 13 do., 21¼ do., £107; 22 do., 8½ do, £28, 1 do., 3¼ do., £38; 12 do., 13¾ do., £51; 16 do., 30¼ do., 44 do., 24¼ do, £323; 3 do., 19¼ do., £323; 1 do., 17 do., £270; 1 do., 13 do, £205, not sold; 1 do., 12 do., £100; 1 do, 18 3/16 do., £106; 1 do, 14¼ do., £210; 26 do., 24¼ do., £125 not sold; 1 diamond, 16 carats, £70; 1 do., 15 7/16 do., £170; 1 do., 16¼ do., £330.

(*Cape Standard*, Oct. 19.)

Annexation.—We are informed, on good authority, that the High Commissioner will very shortly proclaim the diamond country, belonging to Waterboer, to be British territory; and consequent on the proclamation will be the appointment of certain officers to conduct the government and administer justice in that country. Amongst other things we learn that Mr. Advocate Barry will be the Judge, or Recorder, of the annexed territory, and Mr. Advocate Thompson the Public Prosecutor. The inhabitants of the fields are to be congratulated on these nominations. Both gentlemen are men of great professional ability, and both (Mr. Barry, especially) have had large experience in the practice of the law in this colony. Of course, both appointments are but temporary, as a bill will be introduced into the next session of our local Parliament to incorporate the newly-annexed territory with the colony. When that is passed, the diamond-fields will be as much under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court as any other district of the colony. It is satisfactory, however, to know that the law has a fair chance of being properly administered in the meantime. The Registrarship of the Court has been offered to and accepted by Mr. Tweed, at present Secretary of the General Post Office. The salaries, we understand, are, Recorder, £1,200 a year; Public Prosecutor, who will be entitled to private practice, £600 a year, and Registrar, £600 a year.

THE FIELDS.

The finds continue to be as numerous as ever, and the quantity of large diamonds which are unearthed is astonishing. The last thing we hear of is the finding by a Mr. Kidwell of a one hundred and seventy-five carat stone. Respecting the area of the diamond-fields, the *Beaufort West Courant* says:—"Mr. James Chapman, who has travelled through the diamond-fields into the far interior, states that the geological features of the land are the same from Kuruman, with occasional breaks, to N. by E. till the Victoria Falls on the Zambezi are reached; and then again from Amiral's place N. up through Damaraland to Ombeka, near Ondega, near Ovampoland. He has traversed the present known diamond fields in every direction, but had no idea of their peculiar stores of wealth when he was in the country. His brother, Mr. Henry Chapman, has just recently come down from it, abundantly rewarded for his digging labours therein." The *Diamond News* mentions that a new and very unpleasant fact with regard to diamonds has lately forced itself into notice. It appears that a certain class of diamonds—notably the peculiar glassy-looking octahedron shapes—are liable to spontaneous fracture shortly after being dug out of the ground. Several cases have come under our own knowledge during the past ten days, in which diamonds, apparently perfect when unearthed, have shortly afterwards exhibited a slight flaw. In a few hours, or perhaps a day, this has increased—the diamond has become flawed all over, and has at length split into many pieces. This is a remarkable fact, and one well worthy the attention of geologists. Perhaps it may throw some light on the much-vexed question whether or not these dry diggings form a diamond matrix. The same paper reports that a perfect ant-heap was found the other day in a claim at Du Toit's Pan, ten feet below the surface, and under a layer of that peculiarly hard, almost rocky, formation found in many portions of the kopje.

LUCK ON THE VAAL.

The vicissitudes of diamond digging are indeed great, and are constantly being illustrated. A gentleman who passed through Graham's Town a short time since stated that for five months he worked at Cawood's Hope with no success whatever; that he went lower down the river to Delport's Hope, and for three months had been steadily finding, and now has diamonds in his possession to the value of at least £5,000. A friend of his, who accompanied him from England some twelve months ago, heard such bad accounts of the fields at Port Elizabeth that he returned home without giving them a trial, and is now doing his utmost to dissuade people from coming to South Africa, as the diggings are all "moonshine." Some months ago a vessel from America anchored in Table Bay, having brought across the Atlantic men who had been enticed to our shores by the reputed wealth of the country round the Vaal. There were diggers who had experience of other diggings, and some who had never known what digging meant; whilst in the vessel's hold was machinery, which it was hoped would make diamond discovery an easy task. The owners of the machinery were well supplied with the necessaries of life. To them the diamond-fields were simply attractive because it offered them a new excitement, and they little cared if they were finders or not, for their future was well secured. Two of the men knew nothing of the life they had to lead, or the sort of work they had to do. They had seen reprinted in one of their country's newspapers a letter copied from the London *Times*, in which the writer—Dean Williams, of Graham's Town—asserted that it was sufficient for a man to land in South Africa with £5 to ensure his getting at the riches of the fields. With an amount someting like that these two men arrived in Table Bay, and it was considerably reduced before they had been many days under Table Mountain. Their prospects looked anything but bright, but they were a determined pair, and they said they were going to the fields—as they had come here for that purpose—if they had to walk the whole way and earn at various stages enough to enable them to continue their journey. One of their fellow-passengers, witnessing their indomitable energy, determined that they should reach the fields if their legs were as strong as their hearts. So he gave them enough to keep them on the road. They reached the fields. There they found that they could get no claim worth anything except they had money. Again an American came to their rescue. Men, he thought, who had stood all this must have brave hearts, and as brave hearts are generally honest ones, he decided on holding out a helping hand. "I am going to remain here," said he to them, "for, I think, a couple of months. Here is £50 for you. There is a new rush which I like. So go to De Beer's and see if you can get a claim, or a portion of one." They went, and returned with the statement that they had purchased half a claim. They set to work with a will, and in a couple of months they had turned out a hundred diamonds; and when the last American who had helped them was leaving the fields with a fortune he had made there, the men he had helped had already made so much money that they had no fear of starvation ever haunting them again; but, on the contrary, held interest in half-a-dozen other claims. It is singular also that the other American who had helped them to start from Cape Town, in one lucky find, after a few weeks at the fields, made his thousands. The singular part of the story is that the wealthy Americans whose machinery came to the colony in the same ship are returning home now wiser but not wealthier men. Such is the luck of diamond finding on the banks of the Vaal.

THE VALUE OF THE FINDS AND THE NEW RUSH.

It has been calculated by some persons competent to undertake the task that the value of the finds weekly cannot be less than £40,000. Of this, one half it is thought is purchased at the fields by diamond merchants, and the other half is shipped by the finders. With respect to the successful and unsuccessful diggers, the percentage at the various diggings, except at De Beer's (New Rush), is believed to be 25 successful out of 100, and at De Beer's 75, at which last place, although the rush is only a little over two months old, there are 10,000 diggers at work. The claims here extend to an indefinite depth. Diamonds have been found fifty feet below the surface. As much as 300 carats have been taken out of one claim—a claim covers an area of thirty feet, and one company generally does not work more than one cubic yard a day. This goes to prove that this new rush will be worked for years to come. Claims here have been sold for £1000 cash, and in one instance a half claim was sold for £500 cash and a firm in the Transvaal Republic of 12,000 morgen.

THE SWISS ARMY.

The 19th and 20th articles of the revised Swiss Constitution, adopted by the Nationalrath, introduce a fundamental change into the military system of the Republic by centralizing the entire control of its armed force of every kind in the hands of the Federal Government. By the 19th article the army of the Federation is declared to consist of all men legally liable to service. In times of danger, however, the Federal authorities may dispose of the whole manhood of the country, whether belonging to the army or not, as well as of all means of offence or defence possessed by the Cantons. The Cantons may dispose of the defensive resources within their jurisdiction, so far as they are not restrained by legal orders from the Federal authorities. The twentieth article subjects the army to Federal legislation. But the tactical unit is directed to be formed of men of the same Canton as far as military considerations will allow. The Federation is to bear the charges of training, arming, clothing, and equipping its troops. It is empowered to purchase or hire, as may be deemed most advisable, all armed places not its property at present, and also all buildings used for military purposes. The Cantons are directed to transfer to it all war material belonging to them in the same state as such material now is. Finally, it is provided that the military code is to be carried into execution by the cantonal officials in the manner prescribed by Federal legislation.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

M. TAINE'S "NOTES ON ENGLAND."

(TRANSLATED FOR THE "DAILY NEWS" FROM THE PARIS "TEMPS.")

XIX.—DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FRENCHMEN AND ENGLISHMEN.

Leaving Edinburgh on the left, one beholds the sea, surrounded by distant mountains, which gradually diminish in height and form, a delicate and carefully-wrought border to the great shining deep. Berwick is passed, looking lively and picturesque, with its red-tiled houses and tranquil harbour, in which lie a few vessels. Farther on, comes Newcastle, where the coal descends directly into ships for the supply of the coast towns of the North Sea, a city of coal and of manufactories, black, smoky, and gloomy as a prison. Along the whole route the country is flat, and almost entirely destitute of trees or hedges; at intervals, however, a small wooded cove shelters a hamlet. But from one end to the other of this journey the sea is in sight, and the train skirts the coast, now being encompassed by, and now overhanging, a belt of rocks. The heart dilates before this vast simmering sheet of water; the indistinct, even line, merges into the lower edge of the sky; tiny hillocks of foam fleck its azure with white spots. Two or three ships flit like birds in the distance; over head, the great pale sky curves its vault, and we forget the troubled spectacle of the human ant-heap in reflecting afresh upon the calmness, the simplicity, and the divine immutability of things.

At York in the morning. A graceful and clear river shines softly between rows of Gothic towers; farther off is a bridge, a heap of black boats; we cross the water in a ferry-boat; there is nobody in the streets; the air reaches our cheeks as fresh as in the country. We pass by oldfashioned houses, of which each storey overlaps the one below it; we see low archways, curved doors studded with large nails. Grass grows in the interstices of the pavement; in a square near the cathedral trees, centuries old, spread their leafy domes. All is green, clean, peaceful, savouring of olden times, as in a Flemish city. The vast and venerable cathedral forms an addition to the resemblance. Intact without, this Gothic colossus rears itself higher and more spacious than Notre-Dame, with massive power, under the three towers which crown it. Within, the iconoclasts of the Reformation have stripped it; it is whitewashed, naked, and dismal. The only remnant of the old ornamentation is the enclosure of the choir, a labyrinth of carving, of statuettes, of hangings, of small sculptured pulpits, which commingle their forms with delicate and endless fantasy. How charming are these quiet old cities! But in the hurry of the journey such spectacles flit before the mind like so many pieces of scenery.

FROM YORK TO LONDON.

As my duty must be performed to the end, I remain in a third-class carriage for nine hours, in order to have a good view of the commonalty. The two most striking types are those I have previously met with—the sturdy individual and the worn-out individual, the one having the figure and broad shoulders of an athlete, ruddy complexion, red whiskers, eyes of a bull, rough gestures, a gruff or threatening expression, yet turning at times to kindliness when a smile lights it up or he is spoken to politely; the other having twinkling eyes, compressed features, his neckcloth tightened to the verge of strangulation, at once worn out and starched. Looking at the country people, I note that none have the form and mien of our peasants—that shrewd, defiant, yet astonished look which proclaims another species, a descendant of the labourers under compulsion, an ancient fellah, an intelligent yet uncultured race, still bound to the soil on which his heart is set and which is the limit of all his thoughts. The villagers who enter at the intermediate stations have more the appearance of workmen or of small tradespeople; in truth an English farm is as much a manufactory as any other, giving employment to day labourers and bailiffs. From York to London the landscape confirm this idea. A square of verdure enclosed by a hedge, then another, and so on in succession, always of large extent, of monotonous regularity, without any of the varieties which denote small properties and peasant culture. In the same carriage with me is a Newcastle family, the husband, the wife, and her mother, small tradespeople pretty well dressed and in new clothes. They are going to Venice for pleasure, and yet they are not rich, seeing that they travel third class. Journeying so far in so uncomfortable a way, and at a cost necessarily considerable, manifests a very strong passion for travel. Families by no means well-to-do, with which I am acquainted, expend all their surplus in the same fashion; with their forty or fifty pounds of savings they go to the Continent every year—to Holland, to Norway. They put nothing aside; each year has to provide for its wants and suffice for its labour. My three fellow-passengers prepare themselves conscientiously; they have their Murray, a manual of Italian phrases, a special guide-book filled with figures for the passage over the Alps. The mother wearing spectacles, respectable, silent, resigned, sits bolt upright with the patience of a stoic upon the hard wooden seat. The wife cons Italian phrases, and looks up the words in a pocket dictionary. Her husband is qualified to fight the battle of modern existence; active, energetic, a face pitted with small-pox, earnest and ardent eyes. What strange visitors for Venice! Nevertheless they are sensible folks, capable of learning, and who, if they do not appreciate painting, will bring back with them all kinds of information and useful notions. Since leaving Glasgow I have conversed with numbers of my fellow passengers, of the middle or lower class, a commercial traveller, a house-painter, shopkeepers, tavernkeepers. They never indulge in empty chatter; they have not too absurd ideas about foreigners; they are by no means hasty in speech; they are never boasters; I have always found that they possess a fund of upright and rational ideas.

LONDON, DOVER AND THE STEAMER IN THE RAIN.

From London to Dover in the first-class, a would-be gentleman proposed a game of cards to his neighbours, at which bets were made, every stake being five pounds. At first they refused, then they suffered themselves to be persuaded; and naturally they lost. I calculate that in an hour the card-player gained one hundred and fifty pounds. What struck me were the player's faces; not one wrinkle, not one gesture, not a single exclamation; concentrated and suppressed pride; but I divined the attraction, the dull and strong passion, the obstinacy, the determination to conquer. One of them, a stout and big man with the face of an immovable ox, constantly doubled his stake, drawing out his bank-notes with the air of a combatant in a boxing-match. The risk pleases them, and produces the same effect on their minds that spirits do upon their palates.

One of my friends returned at the same time as myself, and we compared the result of our observations. Which of the two forms of civilization is the more valuable, that of England or that of France? That is too vague; we must divide and distinguish. Three things are superior in England.

THE POLITICAL CONSTITUTION.

It is stable, and is in no danger, like ours, of being forcibly overturned and remodelled every twenty years. It is liberal, and permits individuals to take part as actors or assistants in public affairs, instead of regarding them with mere curiosity, it confides their guidance to the upper class, which is best qualified to direct them satisfactorily, and which finds in so doing their natural occupation, in place of withering or being corrupted for want of something to do as with us. It lends itself without perturbations to continued improvements, and tends in practice to good government, that which pays the most respect to individual initiative, and confides power to the most worthy. The English Three per Cents. are at 94; the citizens speak and form associations at pleasure; no Press in the world is equally well informed, nor are any assemblies equally competent.

RELIGION.

It subordinates rites and dogmas to morality. It inculcates self-government, the supremacy of conscience, the cultivation of the will. It leaves a sufficiently large space to interpretation and to individual sentiment. It is not actually hostile to the spirit of modern science, nor to the tendencies of modern times. Its ministers are married; it founds schools; it approves of action; it does not counsel asceticism. Thus associated with the laity, it has authority over them; a young man entering life, the adult providing for his career, are restrained and guided up to a certain point by a collection of ancient, popular, and fortifying beliefs, which furnish them with rules of conduct and an exalted idea of the world. Among us a young man of twenty, being obliged to frame this rule by and for himself, does not succeed in doing so till late, sometimes does so imperfectly, or never does it at all.

THE GREATNESS OF THE ACQUIRED WEALTH, COMBINED WITH THE INCREASED POWER OF PRODUCING AND AMASSING.

Every useful work executed centuries ago, is transmitted and accumulated without loss; England has not been invaded for eight hundred years, and has had no civil war for two centuries. At the present day her capital is several times larger than that of France. The tokens of comfort and opulence are more numerous there than in any other country of the world. Examine the statistics, the calculations of her commerce, of her industry, of her agriculture, of her annual profits. This is true of moral as well as of physical matters; not only does England understand better than France how to manage her public and private affairs, enrich her soil, improve her cattle, superintend a manufacture, clear, colonize, and turn to account distant countries: but she knows still better how to cultivate herself. If we consider but the select few, we shall find, it appears, minds in France of equal calibre, except where politics are concerned, to the most notable minds of England, perhaps even a few superior minds, of wider and more philosophic range, at once more comprehensive and of finer mould. But the majority of those with an average intellect, a country gentleman, an ordinary clergyman, is endowed here with more extensive and more solid knowledge. Assuredly, his head is better furnished, his intellectual furniture being less old fashioned and less incomplete. Above all, the number of persons adequately informed and capable of forming an opinion in political matters is much greater. Compare one of our English clergymen and English gentlemen with the bourgeois and curés of France; or, better still, examine in turn the daily food of their intellects, the English newspaper and the French newspaper, especially a French Gazette of a small town and an English Gazette of a smalll town; the distance is prodigious. Now, it is not the select few, it is the average majority which gives the tone, inspires opinion, conducts affairs. On the other hand, three things are better in France.

THE CLIMATE.

This is self-evident; yet without personal experience and prolonged reflection it is hard to imagine the effect of six or eight degrees of latitude at the least, in warding off bodily suffering and mental sadness.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH.

There are four or five millions of landed proprietors in France, and properties after death are divided in equal portions among the children. On the whole, then, our institutions, our instincts, our habits combine to provide that no one has too large a slice, and that every one has a small one. Many live poorly, but nearly all can exist without too great difficulty. The wretched are less wretched; the labourer, entirely dependent upon the work of his hands, does not feel that beneath him yawns a dreadful abyss, a black and bottomless pit, in which, owing to an accident, a strike, an attack of sickness, he and his family will be engulphed; having fewer wants and fewer children he bears a lighter burden; besides, want debases him less, and he is less drunken.

DOMESTIC AND SOCIAL LIFE.

Several circumstances render it more easy and more enjoyable. In the first place, the natural temperament is gay, more open and more neighbourly. Then the absolute, or nearly absolute, equality established by law or by custom between parents and children, between the eldest son and his younger brothers, between husband and wife, between the noble and the commoner, between the rich and the poor, suppresses much constraint, represses much tyranny, prevents much superciliousness, smoothes many asperities. In France, in the narrow domestic circle, the members open their hearts, enter into the spirit of the moment, combine to live together freely and affectionately; in the large social circle, they chat, display a half-confidence, meet together in order to pass an hour freely and pleasantly. There is less constraint at home and in society; kindliness and politeness supplant subordination with advantage. To my mind a human being among us feels less frequently and less heavily the pressure of another rough and despotic human being's hand upon his head. Final cause of expansion: one may say everything in conversation, tell a story and uphold a theory to the end. Romances, criticism, art, philosophy, violent curiosity, have not to submit to the traumels which religion, morality, and official propriety impose upon them across the Channel. At Paris we think with more independence, with a more entire disinterestedness, in a wholly abstract style, without pre-occupying ourselves about the consequences, without standing in dread of the thunders of public reprobation.

In fine, all these differences contribute to render the Englishman more powerful and the Frenchman happier. The costume of the former is more substantial, that of the latter more comfortable. The former has reason for enlarging his garment which cramps him at the corners, the latter would act wisely in avoiding those hasty movements which may rend his flimsy material. But it appears to me that each of them has the style of dress which he prefers.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says:—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homoeopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homoeopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
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With which is now united
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J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Officiating Judge of the High Court.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.

MANAGER IN INDIA.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Esq.

MEDICAL REFEREE.
Dr. SYDNEY SMITH, Nesbit Lane, Byculla
Attendance from 9 till 11 A.M.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

1. The rates of premium are lower than those of other Offices.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid ONE MONTH after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons, are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character, and in proportion to liabilities are estimated to exceed those of any other Assurance Company established in India.
8. Military men doing ordinary duty with their Regiments in time of peace as well as those in Civil employ, are accepted at Civil rates.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.
13. The Commercial Union Office is entirely free from amalgamations.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connection with the Life Department:—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Bankipore	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bimlipatam	Messrs. Minchin & Co.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Chumparun	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin	Pearce, Leslie and Co
Coconada	Abell, Will & Co.
Colombo	Fowlie, Richmond & Co.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Darjeeling	C. Graham, Esq.
Dhurmsala	A. J. Wheatley, Esq.
Etawah	Messrs. Cohen, Feilman & Co.
Jhansie	Bazonjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Jubbulpore	The Jubbulpore Trading Company
Kandy	H. Thomson, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal
Ditto	Delhi and London Bank.
Madras	C. L. O'Brien, Esq., Secretary to Local Board.
Moulmein	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Mean Meer	W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore	T. Lucas and Co.
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Murree	W. Baker, Esq.
Mussoorie	Delhi and London Bank
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Ootacamund	L. F. Chapman, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Ditto	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Peshawur	W. Baker, Esq.
Purneah	P. H. De Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon	Messrs Bullock Brothers.
Ranchi	C. W. Hawes, Esq.
Rawul Pindee	W Baker, Esq.
Rohilkund Districts	H. Costley, Esq.
Sylhet	E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Ditto	Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company together with Forms of Proposal and all further informations may be obtained on application to

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
30th September 1871. Agents at Bombay

INSURANCES.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

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CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security it is believed that the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

PHYSICIAN IN BOMBAY—J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S.

Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are secured, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium........£ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,468

Policies are issued under the LIFE BRANCH of this Company in Bombay on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ, with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

We have received, ex ROODEE, a further consignment of this brand.

Cases containing 1 doz. Quarts ....Rs. 40 each.
Ditto 2 ,, Pints .... 42 ,,

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 28th October 1871.

THE Undersigned have for SALE, at their Godowns, the following:—

EXSHAW'S BRANDY, No. 1 ....Rs. 33 per doz.
MARGAUX CLARET .... 14 ,,
CURCIER AND AUDIT'S BRANDY .... 20 ,,
PARTICIPATION CHARENTAISE—
BRANDY, Blue Label........ 19 ,,
,, Yellow ,, ... 23 ,,
,, Pink ,, ... 25 ,,
,, White ,, ... 29 ,,
Salt's Beer, in quarts........ 5 ,,

Messrs. E. W. Reilly & Co.'s GUNS and RIFLES, breech-loading, and REVOLVERS.

Lawrence's No. 3 Grain GUNPOWDER, in cases of 25 Tins of 1 lb. each.

Also the following CARRIAGES—
A Landau, by H. Black & Son, London.
A Canoe Barouche, on C Springs, by Messrs. Ness Brothers.
A do. by R. Ness, Senr., suitable for one or two Horses.
A few Sets Silver-mounted Single HARNESS.

FORBES & Co.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON,

Having closed their Indian AGENCIES and decided to Ship ONLY TO THE TRADE, and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms.

PRICED LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits will in future be protected by a PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE, duly registered, bearing their signature.

Trial Shipments are suggested.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, Three First-class BILLIARD TABLES, with Lamps, and all complete. Apply to FORT BILLIARD CLUB, Armenian Lane.

FOR SALE, SUNDRY PROPERTIES IN BOMBAY, SHOLAPORE, POONA, PAUNCHGUNNY, KURRACHEE. If desired, a portion of the Purchase Money may remain on Mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of Interest, or arrangements can be made for payment by as many as ten annual instalments.

For further particulars, apply to the LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.

Several APARTMENTS, fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street.

A spacious GODOWN in Church Lane, Fort.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

One BUNGALOW at Mazagon, situated on the property known as "Unjeer-Bagh."

One BUNGALOW on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Ardeshir Nusserwanjee Mody.

The PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Harry Hibbert.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

A commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

For the next Hot Season, say April and May, a BUNGALOW at MATHERAN (with Furniture), situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view.

Apply to
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
at the Office of the Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, B[illegible] & CO., BOMBAY, AND FROM MOST STOREKEEPERS IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

Jars and Bottles should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press.

ROBERT BROWN,
PLUMBER AND BRASS FOUNDER,
22, MARINE STREET, FORT,

BEGS to call the attention of ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and others to his well selected STOCK of SANITORY and other FITTINGS. Parties requiring the supplying or fixing of the same, will find it advantageous to have them direct from the Tradesman, whose confidence is based on his own practical knowledge attained by many years' experience. The undermentioned are a few of the articles, whose prices or estimates can be given:—

SANITORY WORK.
English Pan Valve Water Closets.
Shank's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Jenning's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Hooper's Pan Valve Water Closets, for native use.

Cradle or flat back Urinals, with Jenning's self-acting tradle arrangements.

Lavatories with all fittings complete, of very superior Patterns, Baths, Pumps, &c.

ZINC WORK.
Ornamental O. G. Gutters, made from any sketch they may be sent, Rool Caps, Ridging, Cresting, &c.

CAST IRON WORK.
Cast Iron Piping for Rain Water or underground purposes.

BRASS WORK.
Brass Valves and Cocks of all descriptions, and all material required for Sanitory or Irrigation purposes.

Illustrated Books or Loose Sheets can be sent for selection of Patterns on application, and to be returned after inspection.

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